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OURAY'S PERIL.

THE INDIANS LYING IN CONCERT.

A Remarkable Scene in the Peace Commission—General Adams Converts One of the Chiefs of Deliberate Falsehood—Ouray Afraid of Assassination.

DENVER, November 18.—A Los Pinos dispatch of the 15th, says that Ouray's power to-day is trembling in the balance and within a few days we shall witness the final success on his part in establishing his absolute authority over the tribe, or his virtual dethronement and the ascendancy of the war faction. He has succeeded in exacting from the hostiles to appear, but as to giving testimony and all further proceedings they decide for themselves. Sowerwalk testified, but lied from beginning to end. General Adams having put the question "Was I ever in your house on Grand river?" he answered "No." Sowerwalk was then discharged and Adams made the following speech to Ouray: "The last answer was not true. I did stop in Sowerwalk's tent and there we had council from eleven o'clock till six in the morning. Sowerwalk was present and, with others, was fully cognizant of what was being done, and to-day he comes here and says he does not know anything. For that reason I believe he has not spoken the truth nor does he wish to speak the truth. I believe, also, that none of them wish to speak the truth, and therefore, it is almost unnecessary to go any further. They have refused to mention the name of a single Indian, while they well know the names of all of them; and I now present the situation to you so that you can recommend some other course whereby we may execute the laws of the government. The government wants to ascertain who were engaged in the difficulty at White river. We want the names of the guilty parties, and if you think we cannot find out who they were, we had better go home." Ouray replied: "I cannot force them to say what they do not wish. I brought them here that they might speak for themselves." He afterwards added: "Show me any act of law by which man may be compelled to convict himself." Ouray afterward acknowledged he was afraid of assassination.

BATESVILLE, ALA., November 18.—Last Tuesday night about half past 10 o'clock a gun was heard in the outskirts of this peaceful little village. It was soon learned by the terror stricken neighbors who had gathered to the house where the gun was fired, that a most heartrending tragedy had occurred at the residence of a well to-do and intelligent physician of this neighborhood. It appears that a brother of Dr. Crymes had just arrived on the train from Montgomery, and walked up to the doctor's house to stay all night. He tried to enter without arousing the family, who had retired for the night, but as the doors were locked, and in his efforts he aroused the doctor, who at once concluded that a burglar was attempting to break in to steal or do other mischief, he gathered his gun and shot him through a window, the charge taking effect in the breast, tearing a fearful hole from which protruded his lungs, killing him instantly. Dr. A. C. Crymes is an intelligent physician and highly respected in this community. His brother George has been teaching school, and was also very much thought of. The unfortunate affair caused a great sensation, and Dr. Crymes has the sympathy of the entire community.

Friday night, in the same locality, a negro man, who was notoriously bad and a terrible desperado and robber, shunned and dreaded by both black and white people, was shot and killed by unknown parties. His death is felt to be a relief to the neighborhood, as it is considered a riddance of a worthless and dreaded desperado.

Those fortunate people who take THE CONSTITUTION in this part of the world read it with a relish, and consider it the best newspaper published in the south.

LITTLE ROCK, November 18.—One night last week Jack and George Hudson and Bob Layton, hailing from Granby, Missouri, and supposed to have been concerned in the murder at Short Creek, Kansas, undertook to take possession of the town of Bolesville, this state, but after a struggle they fled and were pursued and the two Hudsons were captured. Layton that night was recognized on the street and refusing to surrender, was shot dead by an officer.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, November 18.—Samuel Odell, living seven miles south of here, was shot and instantly killed while sitting at a window in his house last evening, by a negro named Hines, who afterward entered the house with the intention of cutting Mrs. Odell's throat with a butcher knife. This intention however he did not carry out. The murder causes great excitement in the vicinity and threats are made of lynching Hines who is in jail here.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—The long pending gas case of the city against the St. Louis gas company was decided yesterday. The judgment below was reversed and the case remanded with directions to the court below to order the receiver to turn over all property and profits and to dismiss the bills. The money received by this decision will enable the company to pay a dividend of 100 per cent. This stock in $50 shares sold last week at 68. To-day 350 was bid.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—A special from Canton, Miss., says Eliza Pinkston was arrested Saturday charged with murdering her husband, who died suddenly that morning.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—The large flouring mill of A. L. Webb & Son, at Calverton, burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000 to 18,000; insured for $15,200.

GRANT AS A DICTATOR.

An Interview With Mr. Stephens—The Situation in New York.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Washington dispatch St. Louis Republican.

The publication of the letter written by Representative Felton of Georgia, in which he virtually renounces the democratic party, gives a fresh impetus to the talk here that there was a Grant movement among the southern democrats. The southern politicians who have been in Washington recently have expressed themselves in private much as Mr. Felton does in his letter. Mr. Felton is a so-called independent, and at the opening of the present congress there was much difficulty in getting him into the democratic caucus. He had been elected on an independent ticket, and on that line had hugged the hope of becoming governor of Georgia. This new departure was not received with much favor here, by those who who knew him, except that he has always been in sympathy with Alexander Stephens in congress and many believed acted as Stephens directed. This afternoon's Star has an interview with a southern congressmen, whose name is not given, but who is understood to be Stephens, in this interview and others had to-day Mr. Stephens gives vent to practically much the same views expressed by Felton. In the Star Mr. Stephens is reported as follows:

Star: And you think the solid south is dissatisfied? Answer: No, I do not; but it will require good management to keep it solidly in the democratic column next year. If there is patriotism enough in the New York democracy to bring them together to harmonize their differences and give us such leaders as promise success next year, the party leaders in the south can keep their followers in line. If, on the contrary, the dissensions in New York continue, then our only hope of success is destroyed, and the south will look out for herself.

Star: How, by joining the Grant movement? Answer: The south to-day prefers Grant as dictator to John Sherman or Roscoe Conkling as president. Among the southern soldiery, those who formed the southern armies, there is a great deal of respect and reverence for General Grant. He is a soldier, a brave man, full of the generosity that always accompanies true courage. We regard John Sherman and Conkling as mere politicians, scheming, wire-pulling politicians, who would build up a moneyed aristocracy and let the country go to the dogs. There is nothing that could induce the people of the south to support either Sherman or Conkling.

Star: But they would support Grant? Answer: In preference to any other man of the republican party.

Star: Is there any movement among the democrats towards Grant yet? Answer: No; but if it ever comes, it will be spontaneous. It will be when the south sees that it has nothing to hope for from the democratic party; when they see that the people are bent upon having a centralized government, a stronger government, then they will move to its support, and let me tell you the people of the south have less to fear from a strong government than any other section. They are better adapted to living under that sort of government, I think than the north.

It should be mentioned in connection with the above that Messrs. Stephens and Felton frequently renounced the policy of the democrats in congress and joined the republicans during the political contests. The more sagacious politicians, in the light of these facts, do not anticipate any serious demoralization in the ranks of the southern democrats; saying that when party lines are again drawn in congress all thoughts of a stampede will be abandoned.

DEMOCRATIC RECONCILIATION IN NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, from Syracuse, states positively that a plan for the reorganization of the democratic party in the city of New York, and for the reconciliation of its factional elements in the state at large, was developed last week, with a reasonable prospect of success, and that at a conference of leading democrats some days ago the plan was agreed upon. This correspondent says it was resolved to make ex-governor Horatio Seymour the arbiter between the warring factions. It is proposed to have a number of the leading democrats of the state, including Judge Church and Mr. Tilden, or his representatives, meet shortly in the city of Utica and to have both sides present their grievances to Mr. Seymour. After listening to these grievances Mr. Seymour is to be asked, first, to submit a plan for the reorganization of the party in the city of New York, and to propose a basis of representation in the coming state convention not founded upon the vote of either faction, but in accordance with the same plan adopted in the assembly districts in the state at large. The anti-Tilden leaders declare that should such a plan be adopted, they will be perfectly contented to abide the result, and, if Mr. Tilden should receive the votes of a delegation from New York, elected by such a plan, they would support him for the presidency. Leading men of the Tilden faction claim that they are willing to submit the matter to Governor Seymour, and pledge themselves to abide by his decision. It is claimed that Mr. Seymour will unhesitatingly consent to serve in the capacity of arbiter.

The same correspondent, in a recent conversation with Governor Seymour, says the latter's attention was called to the fact that since the recent election public opinion has seemed again to be turned toward him as the man of all men who could lead his party to victory in the next presidential contest, whereupon Governor Seymour reiterated in the strongest and most emphatic terms his firm decision not to consent, under any circumstances, to become the presidential candidate. When asked if he would not consent to accept the nomination, even to save the democratic party, he said that there were plenty of able and available candidates. But of one thing he was certain: factional strifes must cease and the party become united, or it could not hope for success.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

What the United States is Worth and What She Owes.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan, made public to-day, speaks of the fiscal year just ended as one characterized by great transactions in connection with the refunding of war loans and with the resumption of specie payments, after a suspension of seventeen years. The report shows that the aggregate of gold coin and bullion and silver coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, in the treasury has increased from $61,452,000 in 1876 to $114,464,000 in 1877, to $163,969,000 in 1878, and to $222,807,000 in 1879. The decrease in aggregate note assets, including credits in depository banks on other than loan account has decreased from $98,419,000 in 1876 to $88,772,000 in 1878, and to $59,699,000 in 1879. The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. Since resumption the treasury has been deprived by the receipt of coin paid for bullion on United States notes amounting probably to seven per cent of the annual revenues. This percentage is greater than the margin between the public receipts and expenditures, and apart from other influences it would in time render the balance in the treasury first exclusively metallic, and then exclusively silver. This decrease of notes in the treasury will continue till the limitation of the cessation of the present silver dollar coinage. Silver bullion on hand decreased during the year from $9,634,000 to $4,290,000. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the government October 31, 1879, shows the following aggregate assets, $274,867,574; liabilities, $123,820,530; amount allowed for resumption, $151,047,044. At the close of the fiscal year 1879 the aggregate amount of United States notes in circulation was $346,681,000; of such notes of all denomination there were redeemed during the year $64,107,000. Total coinage of standard silver dollars is $45,206,000, of which amount $32,203,000 is in the mints and treasury offices, and $13,002,000 in circulation, the latter being 28¾ per cent of the total coinage as against 26 9 10 per cent of the total coinage in circulation at the same date last year. Treasurer Gilfillan says the rapid appreciation of silver bids fair to solve the silver problem for this country, and expresses the opinion that if present influences continue in operation silver may recover nearly its former relation to gold. Accompanying the report are the statements of the assistant treasurers at Boston and New York showing the transactions of their respective offices.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The report of the postmaster-general made public to-day shows that the total receipts of the post-office department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $30,042,000 and the total expenditures $33 449,000; excess of expenditures over receipts $3,407,000; expenditures were $801,209 less than last year and receipts $764,465 greater. Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, show the deficiency to be provided for by appropriation of $7,710,000. The estimate for the star service for the next fiscal year contemplated largely increased mail facilities in the states of Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. This service has already been advertised and the contracts to begin July 1, 1880.

The postmaster-general recommends the enactment of a law authorizing contracts for carrying mails between the United States, West Indies and South American ports in American built steamers carrying the American flag at a fixed maximum and minimum price, the amount to be expended being regulated by annual appropriations. This policy he thinks would enable United States to control profitable commerce that those countries now almost monopolized by Great Britain. The report shows that the number of post-offices now in operation is 40,855, an increase of 1,899 over last year. The total number of employes in the service of the department is 26,814. The total number of mail routes in operation is 10,396—aggregate in length 316,711 miles. Increase in the total length of routes over last year, 14,741 miles. The total number of money order offices is 4,512. The increase over last year is 859.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, November 18.—The excitement over the rumored counting out of the republican legislature runs high. A number of prominent republicans are in the city. The governor and council assembled in the state house at 4 o'clock p.m. The governor this afternoon informed the committee that the returns would not be considered in an open session, allowing any amendment or corrections, until the committee on elections report the result of the canvass to the governor and council, and there would be twenty days from that time for any legal correction. Changes of returns on a technical ground are rumored, which would give the democrats and greenbackers nineteen senators and the republicans twelve. The vote as cast gives the republicans nineteen, all others twelve.

The Longshoremen's Strike.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The longshoremen's strike continues. Several large companies here acceded to the demand on account of the large amount of freight awaiting shipment, but will not pay increased rates when the busy season is over.

The Strike Ended.

LONDON, November 18.—The strike of 2,000 reelers at Belfast has terminated.

"SAIL AHEAD!"

HOW THE DISASTER TOOK PLACE.

The Collision Under Investigation in Both the British and the American Courts—The Captain of the Champion Tells What He Knows About It.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—The investigation by the United States local inspec steam vessels at this port into the collision of the steamer Champion with the Lady Octavia, was began to-day. The officers and crew of both vessels have been summoned to attend and the inquiry begun today with the testimony of the commander of the Champion.

This officer detailed the scene at the time of the collision and the measures he took subsequently to prevent the loss of life. He did not know whether it was the custom of his mate to take a man from the lookout to set sails. If his mate was in the habit of doing so, it was certainly unknown to him (captain). He had not given any positive orders on that subject, but it was an understood thing on the ship. He had been off duty about ten minutes when the collision occurred, but had not got to sleep. He heard the cry of "sail ahead," and when he got on deck he saw the ship approaching not more than one hundred yards away. He saw no light on the ship, and had no time to look for one. He rang the bell to stop his own vessel, but had hardly stopped her headway when the collision occurred. Being asked the question, "Where did you strike the ship," Captain Lockwood answered, "We did not strike the ship. The ship struck us abaft stern, just abaft bow, about six o'clock; eight feet abaft; that is as near as we can judge, because we had no chance to see. She struck us at about an angle of 45 degrees. She went into our ship about twenty or twenty-five feet, within twenty feet of the foremast." Captain Lockwood then explained, by means of models, the positions of the vessels, and stated that the holes on either side of the Octavia were made by her passing hrough the bow of the Champion. The engineer and a seaman of the Champion also testified. The latter witness was asked whether his vessel ran into the Octavia or the Octavia into the Champion, but was unable to give a positive answer on the point. The examination was then closed, but will be resumed in the morning. The survivors of the steamship crew are present before the court of inquiry and their testimony, which will occupy several days, will be presented.

BRITISH INQUIRY.

The members of the British court of inquiry, investigating the collision of the ship Lady Octavia with the steamer Champion, visited Cramps' ship-yard to-day and made personal examination of the ruptures done to the Lady Octavia's bow. John W. Lyon, who has been master ship-builder for thirty years, and who had examined the bow of the Lady Octavia, was examined, and the court then retired and after a lengthy deliberation re-appeared with the following decision which was read to the officers and crew:

"This court, after four days exhaustive examination of Captain Johnston, David Ferguson, chief officer; David Hunter, boatswain; Anderson, helmsman; Peter Vassovitch, man-on-lookout, and William McCourt, apprentice, all belonging to Lady Octavia, of Greenock, who were subjected to a strict and protracted cross-examination as to their conduct and that of the rest of the crew before and at the time of and after the fatal collision between the steamer Champion, of New York, and said ship Lady Octavia on the morning of November 7th, finds, first, that the ship Lady Octavia was complete in everything appertaining to her regulation lights, her life-saving boats, her rigging and general discipline on board; second, that it was really perceived by the officers in charge of the Lady Octavia that the lights sighted in the distance were the lights of the steamer, and that the Lady Octavia was entitled to the right of way, that she was justified in keeping on her course, sailing about three and a half knots an hour, and that there was no time for the officers in charge of the deck to stop the speed of the ship after it was apparent to him that the collision was inevitable. Third, that after visiting the ship Lady Octavia, and the examination of the damages to that ship, the court is convinced that the steamer Champion struck the Lady Octavia on the port bow, it being from the nature of the damages to the Lady Octavia absolutely impossible to have been otherwise; fourth, that all the watch on board said ship on the morning of the fatal collision were on deck ready for any duty. The chief officer was at his post and a man on the lookout on the forecastle head; fifth, that the conduct of the officers and crew of the said ship after the collision was prompt and effective in saving human life; sixth, that it was impossible for the officers of the Lady Octavia to avoid the collision, and that their conduct under the circumstances was proper. They are pronounced entirely blameless and their certificates are hereby returned to them. This court regrets the absence of testimony on the part of the officers and survivors of the steamer Champion who were invited here to testify; that the ship, however, was not sailing under the British flag and this court has no authority over its officers. It does not take upon itself, in the absence of their testimony, the responsibility of criticising or condemning. Those officers are responsible to their own government and to their own consciences. It is sufficient for the purposes of this inquiry to declare that the officers and crew of the ship over which we have jurisdiction, performed their duty intelligently and promptly, were not guilty of any negligence or default, and are in no manner responsible for the casualty. This court would call special attention to the fact that the water tight bulkheads of the Lady Octavia alone saved her from going down. It is also to be remarked that the life-raft of the steamer was the means of saving of a number of lives." Secretary Sherwood, of the board, then returned the certificates to the captain and the first and second mates, and the court adjourned.

A FLEET LOST.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., November 18.—The steam tug Seymour, of Ogdenburg, left Cape Vincent yesterday noon having in tow three dredges, two derricks, and seven scows, owned by Eckler & Arnold, of Buffalo. They had fine weather until after passing Galley island, off Sackett's harbor, when a gale from the northeast, with heavy snow storm, set in, and the tug and tow got within five or six miles of Oswego when they lost their lights. The tug turned around and endeavored to hold the fleet until daylight, but the fleet broke away and was lost with all hands, except six, who were rescued by the tug. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned. The fleet is a total loss.

The fleet wrecked on the lake last night is composed of the following boats as far as known: Tugs O. A. Thayer, Philip Baker, Charles M. Riter, John Heckler No. 1, John Heckler No. 2, and Gordon. The revenue cutter Manhattan, with the Oswego life-saving crew, went out on the lake to-day in search of the wrecks, but could find nothing. The tug Judson Morrison arrived at Sodus Point to-day with thirteen persons saved. The tug Gardner to-day picked up one of the dredges and towed it in to Sodus.

The Public Health.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 18.—The first annual session of the American public health association was called to order to-day by President J. L. Cabell, of Virginia, in the hall of representatives of the state capitol. Over 200 members were on the floor and the galleries were filled with spectators. Among the members from abroad were Dr. Rutherford, of the state health board of Texas; Dr. Johnson, secretary of Mississippi health board; Dr. Albert L. Gihon, medical director United States navy; Dr. R. B. Gibbes, medical inspector United States navy, Dr. Radman, of the state board of health of Kentucky; Dr. Choppin of New Orleans, Dr. John S. Billings, Colonel G. P. Waring, Dr. Bemis of New Orleans, and other representative sanitarians from nearly every state and distinguished medical officers of the army and navy. In the afternoon session Colonel G. A. Waring read a paper on drainage and sewerage in cities, and Dr. Elliot Clarke a paper on the city scavengering of Boston. In the evening the association was formally welcomed to Tennessee by Governor Marks. The welcoming address of the city was delivered by Mayor Kercheval, and on the part of the state medical society by Dr. C. N. Wight. President Cabell then delivered the annual address, which discussed the sanitary condition of the country, yellow fever and the means adopted in this and other countries to prevent and control it, and the general progress of sanitary science and legislation.

INVESTIGATING KELLOGG.

What the Committee Developed in its Meeting Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—In the senate sub-committee investigation to-day, Peter Williams testified regarding the election in the seventh ward in 1876, that Moore, who was declared elected to the legislature from this ward, told witness that the clerk in the Packard legislature used to answer for the members when the roll was called. Moore gave witness to understand that he could tell a tale about Kellogg's election that would be useful to the democrats, out of which they could make a pile of money. They agreed to this, but Moore being offered a place in the custom house, which he accepted, would now testify to the contrary. Blanchard, who is now dead, gave Moore three hundred blank registration papers to use in the seventh ward. Moore said the ward was democratic, but was counted for the republicans, and after the election registration books were taken to the custom house the names were erased. D. H. Monier, United States supervisor in the seventh ward in the election of 1876, testified: "The election was very fair; no trouble occurred and no protest was entered, yet No. 3 poll was thrown out by the returning board. Nearly five hundred votes were cast at this poll—about 170 majority for the democrats." The witness said the returns had all been made according to law.

Bernard Williams, a Polish-Jew, testified that he was employed by Jim Lewis, naval officer at New Orleans, to go to Washington in the interest of Kellogg, and that the latter there sent him to the depot to intercept Spofford's witnesses and bring them to his (Kellogg's) room. He did so and Kellogg tried to induce them to deny the truth of their affidavits and testify for him instead of Spofford. They at first refused, but finally consented. Kellogg promising them $500 each and places in the custom house. These men were DeLacy, Blackstone, Johnson and two others whose names witness could not remember.

Upon cross-examination the fact was elicited that the witness had been arrested several times for misdemeanors and that he had told several persons this story before. He had asked, some time ago, for a place in the custom house. If he had gotten it he would not have testified. He saw Kellogg yesterday and promised not to come before the committee, but after hiding all day the sergeant-at-arms found him and brought him in. Before adjournment Senator Kellogg, by permission, made a statement to the effect that he should ask the committee to give him an early opportunity to disprove the testimony of this witness. If unable to meet the case as fully as he desired he should ask the senate as soon as it convenes to institute a thorough and complete investigation. The chairman stated in reply that every opportunity would be given Senator Kellogg to produce testimony in rebuttal.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Over Thirty Men Supposed to Have Been Killed in an Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18.—An explosion occurred in tunnel No. 3 on the narrow gauge railroad from San Jose to Santa Cruz early this morning. From meagre accounts thus far received it appears that the blast was let off about twenty-seven hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused the explosion of gases generated by the filtering of coal oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about twenty more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades, and when they had penetrated about 1,500 feet their torches caused the second explosion, which was more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its centre. The white men, Lindie and Johnson, were brought out terribly burned, and about ten Chinamen all seriously injured. As near as can be learned nine thirty Chinamen were killed. The second explosion wrecked the engines and works. Physicians have been dispatched to the scene from San Jose, and everything possible is being done for the sufferers.

It appears that three explosions occurred. The first took place at 11:50, the second at 11:55 p.m. and the third at 12:20 a.m. The men were changing the shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen have been taken out all horribly burned. Twenty-four dead bodies remain in the tunnel.

A Chinaman named Ah-Wo was taken out burned about the chest and injured internally. He was found dead in his cabin an hour afterwards strangled with a silk scarf. Chinamen say that he hanged himself, but indications are that he was strangled by his friends to put him out of his misery. There is a terrible scene of suffering at the camp and around the mouth of the tunnel. The engine for pumping air is disabled, pipes broken, sheds wrecked, and broken timbers scattered all around. The gas prevents any attempt to recover the bodies at present.

Work will be delayed for months. No blame is said to be attached to the contractors. It is believed that the white men who were taken from the tunnel will live, but several of the Chinamen who were brought outare fatally injured. The scene of the disaster is almost on the top of the Santa Cruz mountains in the region where coal oil abounds and where boring for wells is actively prosecuted. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel and the soil can be ignited in places and will burn freely. The explosion of gas and fires resulting therefrom have been of frequent occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution has been necessary in working there, and only by the use of air-compressers has progress been possible. It is expected, however that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient.

ROLLING MILL FIGHT.

Condition of Elwood Sheets—Harris Still at Large.

At a late hour last night Elwood Sheetz was still alive and resting easily. His physicians say that no intelligent opinion can be given as to the issue of the case. If, however, he should survive forty-eight hours from the time that his skull was trepanned, he may possibly recover. He is at the boarding house of Judge Kirby on Pryor street where he is watched over with the tenderest care by the family and his brother, Mr. Frank Sheetz. His parents reside in Philadelphia.

Young Harris has not yet been captured. David Reid is still under arrest at the residence of Mr. A. L. Harris, his condition, according to Dr. Westmoreland's certificate, not warranting his removal to jail. He will probably give bond. Mr. Richard Jeffreys has been retained to defend him.

The First Presidential Convention.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—A meeting has been called for the 8th of January next of the representatives of the national and national greenback labor parties to agree upon the time and place for the national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Resignation Accepted.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Contrary to public expectation the resignation of Clerk Ambrose was accepted this morning, to take effect when his successor shall be appointed.

Mayor Cooper.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 18.—Governor Robinson has not received any complaint against Mayor Cooper, of New York city, or any application for his suspension.

Heavy Receipts.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—8,682 bales of cotton were received yesterday—the largest receipts for one day within the history of the city.

THE SPIRIT LEVEL

TO BE APPLIED TO TAX VALUES.

An Equalization to be Attempted—A Difference Without a Distinction—After the Special Licenses—The Question of Assessors—Important Points Elicited.

There has been in the comptroller's office for the past few weeks a thorough overhauling of all the tax returns and the tax methods. Some glaring deficiencies and irregularities have been discovered in the system of taxation and a most determined effort is being made to regulate everything down to one standard. There is nothing so easy to talk about and so hard to manage as the scheduling and adjustment of tax values, and nothing that is so important to the taxpayer. If A succeeds in having his property returned at one-fourth its value, while B. is assessed for all he is worth, it will be seen that B. really pays a tax rate four times heavier than that paid by A. Every one that evades one dollar of what is due from him to the state only puts that dollar on the shoulder of some other man. It is essential therefore that every man should be made to pay his honest and legitimate proportion of the state taxes.

SOME LIVELY DISCRIMINATIONS.

THE CONSTITUTION, interested in aiding the governor and the comptroller in bringing about this state of things so that the burden will be fairly put on every man's shoulder, has already called attention to two or three notable deficiencies—viz: the fall off of one million dollars in cotton factory property, and the returning of the total gold mining investments at less than $45,000. Steps will be taken to correct these things, and in the meantime two new points have claimed attention.

In the first place there is a deficiency in the returns from special license tax. The state of Georgia charges every man that opens a bar-room in any town or county $25 a year license. This is a special tax. The United States government makes the same charge. There is a difference, though, in favor of the state. The United States pro rates with a saloon keeper. If he only runs three months he pays only three months license. In the case of the state, if he runs only one day he is bound to pay the whole $25. The income of the state, it would therefore seem, ought to be larger from this source than the income of the United States. But the reverse is true, in fact. The income of the United States is about $116,000 from the special liquor tax while the income of the state is not quite $20,000 or 100,000 less than the income of the United States. It is plain that the state is entitled to just as much or even more from this special tax fund than the United States. There is therefore an annual deficiency of $100,000—enough to run the whole capitol building, departments and all. Of course this deficiency is made up from other sources, and other taxes are thereby made more onerous.

The comptroller-general, through Mr. Hardeman, has issued circulars to the ordinaries of each county asking for a list of the licenses issued for each county, but few of them have complied. In the cities the saloon keepers get their licenses from the city clerks, and the ordinaries have no complete list. Application has been made to the city clerks, but with few responses so far. It is believed however that a full list will be obtained, and the deficiency can then be located.

One difficulty in the way of the tax collectors has been that the saloon keepers will evade the state tax in whatever way they can, while they are afraid to attempt to evade the United States tax, as the penalty is so heavy. No man of sense would dare to open a saloon and try to run without a United States license because his forfeiture would be ruinous in case he was discovered. He has no hesitation in trying to evade the state law, however, for if he is discovered, the tax is only an ordinary debt against him, and he is none the worse for having tried to escape its payment.

A law was passed by the last legislature that will help to bring up this deficiency, by requiring stricter and more frequent returns from the tax collectors. By the new law all tax collectors are required to report quarterly every dollar of special tax collected by them and the name of the party from whom it was collected. They are required to use extra diligence in collecting up these special taxes, and in returning them. It is believed in the comptroller's office that this law alone, with the action taken under it, will add nearly $100,000 to the income of the state in one year.

A GENERAL ASSESSMENT LAW.

Another point of difference in which the state suffers is that property returned to the state is valued at much less than it is assessed by the city assessor for the city tax books. For instance, the same property upon the state books and the city books is valued at much more on the city books. Of course it is worth the same, but the owners will not or do not return it at the value put on it by the city assessors.

Colonel Hardeman, of the comptroller's office, prepared and submitted to the last legislature, a bill appointing assessors for every county in the state, just as there are assessors in the cities. Of course the bill was killed. No man dared to shoulder it and put it through. Colonel Hardeman says: "I am satisfied that it would have added many million to the total of our taxbooks. We tried the assessment of personal property in Macon. It added thousands to our income. You tried it in Atlanta. It added over one million to your city tax-books, and nearly $20,000 to your income. Why would it not do just as well over the whole state? I think it would do better, for in the cities where there are already city assessors the property is pushed up to a value nearly equal to the assessed value. But in the country where there is no assessment each man fixes the value of his own property and returns it as he pleases. A general assessor's law is what we need—but we needn't hope to get it."

TAX COLLECTORS ENABLED TO MAKE LEVIES

Another important reform that has been instituted is that the tax collectors are now authorized by law to make levies, just as sheriffs and constables have been doing. In other words, for the making of levies on defaulting property they are made ex-officio sheriffs. The complaint has long been in many counties that the sheriffs were slow in making levies, and that many of the constables were not bonded, and therefore could not make them. This law removes all such trouble, and authorizes the tax collectors themselves to make levies and to take the regular constable's fee for so doing. This makes tax collectors more directly responsible for the prompt and thorough collection of the taxes. A law has already been passed reducing the insolvent tax list and making the return of "no property," properly sworn to, the only test that authorizes the ordinary or county commissioners to allow a man to be transferred to the insolvent list. It is thought that this course will reduce the insolvent list to nearly nominal figures.

With these reforms and new rules, and with increased and constant activity in closing up the deficiencies and in smoothing over the the irregularities, the comptroller-general hopes to make a showing next year that will be more than satisfactory to all concerned.

ABOUT $200,000.

That is the Figure to Which the Appropriation for Soldiers' Legs and Arms will go to.

The last few days have developed the fact that the act appropriating $60 to $80 to every soldier in the state who lost an arm or a leg is going to outgrow the intention of its framers.

Already 320 soldiers have applied for and received the amount due under this bill, and they are coming at the rate of 20 to 30 a day. The total amount paid out thus far is over $20,000. On Saturday $4,400 was issued and many applications were turned off as defective. It is said by those who have the matter in hand that the total of expenditure under the bill will not fall far short of $200,000, and may go considerably over that amount. It is believed that there are not less than 4,000 one-legged or one-armed soldiers in the state, and nearly every one of them will get his appropriation. There are now over 1,000 applications almost in sight, including those that have been paid.

SOME OF THE MISTAKES THAT ARE MADE.

It is a curious fact but hardly one in five of the applications that come in are properly made out. The blanks are simple and definite, but somehow or other those who apply fail to get them right. One of the most notable errors is the failure of the ordinary to sign the statement that he makes. Sometimes a dozen a day come in with the statements made out by the ordinary, but his signature left off. It is presumed that after making the statement out he looks around for his seal or stamps, and the applicant thinking the paper is finished takes it off. Every applicant ought to see that his papers are made out in the exact manner prescribed, for it must be readily seen that the governor cannot issue his warrant for any paper that does not come up to the requirements of the law. A little attention to this matter before you start to Atlanta or mail your petition will save you needless expense and delay. Another point that should be observed is that the affidavits should not be attested by a commercial notary. The governor has no list of commercial notaries and consequently cannot accept their signatures to these papers. If he did he might be imposed on by false names.

One of the points that has swelled the list of appointments to such an extent is that the bill was so framed as to admit all soldiers who now live in Georgia, and who have lost an arm or a leg. This provision while it has added to the expense of the state seems to be right and proper. The state should not discriminate against any of her citizens. If she excluded those who were not Georgians when they were wounded, she should not force those persons who did not live in Georgia at the time, to assist in paying the bounty. Every wounded soldier who has made Georgia his home is entitled to share all the benefits given to her wounded soldiers. They all fought in the same cause, and as much for the defense of Georgia as of any other state. Indeed many of them lost their arms or legs on Georgia soil. While therefore this provision will cost some additional money, we believe it will be positively indorsed by the people. There is one soldier in Fulton county who has lost both an arm and a leg, and he receives in consequence nearly $200. Besides this he draws under a law of the state, a pension of $100 per annum from the county treasury. There are very few such soldiers in the state.

A NEAT POINT

That the Comptroller is Called Upon to Settle.

A very nice point was presented to Comptroller-General Wright the other day. Since the law that brings the railroad property under the tax law has been enforced he has received the attorney of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which has several miles of track in Georgia, running as far as Dalton. The special railroad tax of Tennessee is only one mill, while the tax in Georgia is three and one-half mills. The attorney of the road claimed the right to pay the Tennessee rate on the part of the road that reaches into Georgia, but the comptroller refused to allow this. It seems that if the Georgia rate was less than the Tennessee rate the road would insist on its right to pay the Georgia rate, and would consider an attempt to force the Tennessee rate on it oppressive. It's a poor rule that wont work both ways. Let Georgia property be taxed the Georgia rate.

TH NEXT CENSUS.

Arranging the Machinery for the Work—The District Divisions.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The formation of supervisors' districts under the provisions of the census act of March 3, 1878, has been completed by Superintendent Walker, in regard to the states of Massachusetts and California. The appointments of supervisors must be made in each instance by selection from applicants residing within the boundaries of their respective districts. These offices will practically control the thousands of local appointments necessary for the work of taking the census, and are to be filled by the first of January. We give the districts in

GEORGIA.

First district—Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Cobb, Dade, Dawson, DeKalb, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gilmer, Gordon, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Haralson, Lumpkin, Miller, Milton, Murray, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Rabun, Towns, Union, Walker, White and Whitfield counties.

Second District—Banks, Burke, Clarke, Columbia, Elbert, Franklin, Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Hart, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Richmond, Taliaferro, Walton, Warren, Washington and Wilkes counties.

Third District—Appling, Berrien, Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Liberty, Lowndes, McIntosh, Montgomery, Pierce, Rockdale, Scriven, Tatnall, Telfair, Ware, Wayne and Wilcox counties.

Fourth District—Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Campbell, Carroll, Clayton, Coweta, Crawford, Douglas, Fayette, Harris, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Meriwether, Monroe, Newton, Pike, Putnam, Spalding, Talbot, Troup, Twiggs, Upson and Wilkinson counties.

Fifth District—Baker, Brooks, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Houston, Lee, Macon, Marion, Mitchell, Muscogee, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Thomas, Webster and Worth counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First District—Abbeville, Anderson, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union and York counties.

Second District—Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Hampton, Lexington, Orangeburg and Richland counties.

Third District—Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marion, Marlborough, Sumter and Williamsburg counties.

The Public Health.

NASHVILLE, November 18.—The American public health association meets to-day. The sanitarians from every state and Canada will be present. The sanitary commission of the Mississippi valley, the National board of health and representatives of the leading railways in the west and south will also meet here this week for the purpose of arranging with the health authorities about the quarantine and transportation in case of future epidemics.

The Colored Fair.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 18.—The colored people's industrial fair was formally opened to-day. Governor Jarvis delivered the opening address, and was followed by J. E. O'Hara, Colonel Elliott, of South Carolina, a colored man, speaks to-morrow. It has been raining all day but a fair crowd was present. Eight military companies and fire companies composed the procession escorting the governor to the grounds.

Official.

NEW YORK, November 18.—President Hayes's son and Secretary Evarts arrived to-day and were escorted to the Seventh regiment armory, where the opening exercises of their fair took place.

To-day an order was received at the custom-house suspending Assistant-Appraiser Albert Gilbert, several days ago Examiner Frederick Snyder was dismissed or suspended.

A Parting Breakfast.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A large number of friends of co-operation gave a public breakfast at St. James' hotel at noon to-day to Mr. George Jacob Holyoke, previous to his departure for England, as a slight mark of appreciation in which his eminent services to the working classes is held in this country.

Petition Granted.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 19, 187-

THE Tammany people are in a dreadful snarl, and if the criminations and recriminations go on much longer, the whole concern must go to pieces. It should be disbanded, and never organized as a secret political society.

THE taking of the census will add just at the beginning of the campaign 20,000 persons to the army of officials, and three millions to the national tax bills. These twenty thousand will be in most of the states traveling agents of the party in power.

OURAY, the head chief of the Utes, is experiencing an embarrassment that is often called in more pretentious governments a ministerial crisis. He has led his subjects up to the stand, but he cannot make them tell the truth. Secretary Schurz will do well if he succeeds in extricating his commissioners from the country of the Utes with their scalps on. As for the giving up of the Indians who took part in the difficulty on White river, it is simply out of the question, and always has been.

THE republicans are not just now celebrating their great victory in Maine. They are not asking how Maine went as much as they were. The situation remains unchanged, except that a systematic attempt is being made to bulldoze Governor Garcelon by calling to the capital a lot of ex-governors and other musty politicians. The governor and council keep their own secrets, and will doubtless act on the returns in their own good time and way. As for us we are content to wait and trust the powers that be.

THE Montgomery Advertiser is working up a presidential boom for Sanford E. Church, of New York. It is a hard job. In the first place Judge Church's reputation is almost strictly local, and secondly, he stood up to Tweed until the last minute. He has never been connected with the reform policy of the democratic party of his state—on the contrary, quite the reverse. Before Tweed was fully exposed he went on the bench, and if he has ever said one approving word of the course adopted by Governor Tilden and sanctioned by Governor Robinson, we have never seen it. "Church and Reform" would not be a good campaign song in New York.

A REPORTER of the Louisville Courier-Journal interviewed "a railroader," who is doubtless in the councils of the Louisville and Nashville company, relative to the various statements that Louisville is about to be flanked by President Cole and the Cincinnati people. The reporter was informed in substance that President Standiford's company understands the situation, has plenty of capital at its command, and will finish the Knoxville branch, and build a road in Georgia, "if necessary." The reporter was assured that the company will not allow itself to be placed on the defensive in any direction, and that Louisville is "safe." To all of which we have only this to say—let the war go on.

COMMISSIONER RAUM'S annual report shows that the annual increase in the receipts from spirits of all kinds has been $2,082,000, representing 320,978 gallons. More tobacco was taxed, but the reduction in the tax on tobacco will result in a loss to the revenue of eleven million dollars. Cigars, tobacco and snuff produced during the fiscal year $25,606,000, and spirits of all kinds $47,709,000. The amount of spirits taxed was 53,025,175 gallons. The total receipts of internal revenue from all sources was $113,918,466, which is an increase of $2,820,741 over the aggregate receipts of the previous year. The increase comes from spirits and fermented liquors. The total cost of collecting last year's revenue was $3,527,956. Of the receipts, Georgia paid $327,263; Alabama, $129,815; South Carolina $108,782, and Tennessee $912,858. Vermont of all the states yielded the smallest amount, $47,978.

THE new constitution of Louisiana contains no provision about the selection of electors that differs from similar provisions of other constitutions. It declares that "until otherwise provided by law, the general state elections shall be held once in four years, on the Tuesday following the third Monday in April. Presidential electors and members of congress shall be chosen or elected in the manner and at the time prescribed by law." The federal constitution provides that "each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature shall direct" the electors to represent such state. The legislature of Louisiana, under the new constitution, could authorize the election of electors by the legislature, but there is no probability that it will do so, any more than that the legislature of Massachusetts will. Until the legislature does change the method, the people of Louisiana will continue to select electors in the future as in the past.

JUST when the Pacific railroads are paying large amounts of money under the Thurman act into the treasury to reimburse the people, the term of Mr. Thurman in the senate is drawing to an end. It is decreed that he must leave the senate in March, 1881, although the bill that he put through congress will save the people one hundred million dollars. In view of the facts, there is a movement and hope that the services of Mr. Thurman can be retained in the interest of his country and his party by sending him to the house of representatives from the Columbus district. He lives in Columbus, and the district is now democratic. There is of course danger that the republican legislature may gerrymander the district so that a democrat cannot be elected, but the probabilities are that they cannot change the Columbus district to that extent that Mr. Thurman cannot be elected to the house from it. The distinguished senator is still strong physically and mentally, although he has turned the corner of sixty-six years, and it is a common hope that he will be sent back to a body that he held a seat in thirty-four years ago.

The Clement Attachment.

We make no apology for yielding up so much of our space to the discussion of the Clement attachment. The steady stream of enquiries that press into the office—the wide circulation that is given to what is published, and the aylidity with which all information concerning it is received, convince us that the people are weary of political discussion and are anxious to know more of this admirable little mill. We are firmly convinced, too, that this mill is to work the salvation of the south, and we yield it space commensurate with its merits in our eyes. One hundred of these mills at work in Georgia next year, would spin 15,000 bales of cotton and add $750,000 to our wealth, or more than 1,000 immigrants could do. We therefore do not hesitate to pay attention to a matter that promises such good results.

We must, however, call notice to one point. We advise all those persons who are thinking of investing in these mills to go and examine them personally, or consult some one who knows your particular circumstances and surroundings. Here, as in our letters we decline to be held responsible for all sorts of investments in these mills. We firmly believe that they cannot fail to pay from 30 to 50 per cent. on the money invested in them. We should without hesitation advise any friend to go into the manufacturing business with one of these mills. But we say to all who think of investing that it is the best to spend a few dollars in looking at the attachment itself. We do not think any man who has ever examined the mill has been disappointed in it. Certainly none of the gentlemen who, with us, visited Westminster the other day were one whit disappointed. They found the mill all that they had expected, and were warm in their endorsement. But where an investment of $3,500 to $6,000 is about to be made no man can so well calculate what it should do and where it should be put, as the man who is about to make it. While therefore we endorse the mill in the most emphatic terms, and with growing confidence, we advise every one who wants to know whether he should build one, to go and see one of those now in operation.

The Sign of the Big N.

It is a great pity that General Grant, when he pulled a roll of manuscript from his coat-tails and read therefrom an impromptu speech—informing the country in a desultory way that he intended hereafter to put up in the hotel bearing the sign of the big N—it is a great pity that General Grant did not go on and tell us what he means when he says that the war has settled the question that the republic is a nation. Some very respectable men, both at the north and at the south, have hitherto believed that the only issues settled by the war are, first, that secession is neither a remedy nor a resort for state wrongs, and that slavery shall no longer exist in the United States. We repeat, it is a pity General Grant did not define his views with some degree of particularity. There are nations and nations. If he means that, in the exercise of those functions prescribed, and laid down, and limited in the federal constitution, the government is a nation, he will find a large majority of the people agreeing with him. In the exercise of the powers granted to it by the states, and set forth in the organic law, the government is supreme, and its authority paramount. In regard to the right of secession, there are men all over the south who never did believe in the exercise of the right as a remedy, and who protested against it until it was too late to protest. This fact has never been made as prominently a matter of history as it might be, especially so far as Georgia is concerned. Apart from this, however, we are all willing to admit that secession has been settled by the war and along with it the question of slavery, but in admitting this we are anxious to know what other admissions the people will be compelled to make when General Grant assumes charge of the hotel with the sign of the big N. We would like to know, indeed, whether he sympathizes with the stalwart idea which maintains that the real and most fruitful result of the war was the practical obliteration of state lines. An impromptu speech in manuscript from the general on this important subject would be interesting to quite a number of worthy people in both sections. General Grant is hospitable enough to say that the parlors at the sign of the big N should be thrown open to the people of the south, and that in the nation of the future the whole country would have a share without regard to previous condition; but he does not give us his idea of the scope and extent of the powers of that nation.

But in this it is to be observed that General Grant is by no means singular. During the heated term of discussion that ushered in the recent fall elections THE CONSTITUTION vainly endeavored to get some prominent stalwart organ to define the nation with a big N that was continually shaken in the face of the solid south and in the faces of the conservative people at the north. With the exception of a letter-writer in Massachusetts, whose name does not occur to us just now, and a plucky little paper out in Lemars, Iowa, none of them would admit the logic of their position, which is that the rights of all the states under the constitution were lost in the confusion and tumult of war. We believe our busy contemporary of the Burlington Hawkeye endeavored to explain to us the sort of nation to which the soul of the editor aspired, but he failed to return to the discussion when we presented some categorical questions for his consideration. These questions remain unanswered.

Did the people of the north in overwhelming the south with war and all the accompaniments thereof, conquer themselves? Did the union armies fight to destroy the rights of the states or the right of secession? If centralism is to be the result of the war, then the union as it existed under the constitution is gone.

General Toombs told a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION that his dispatch should read "This is death to the union"—meaning that the people of the north, in destroying the rights of the southern states, and centralizing the government, had destroyed the government. In this view of the case, the meaning of his dispatch becomes tremendously significant, but it is a significance which republican journals will carefully conceal from their readers, though why they should, in the face of the result of the recent elections, is one of the mysteries of partisan politics.

We are frank to say we do not discuss this question of state rights and consolidation with anything like the interest we usually find in matters of public concern: because, in the first place, the issue, strangely enough, has taken on the hue and color of sectionalism, and sectionalism of such dangerous character that it promises to speedily unnerve, if it does not wholly destroy, the business interests and prosperity of the country. It is the deadliest element that could be injected into politics—deadlier than secession, and only less deadly than centralism. In the second place, as we have repeatedly pointed out, and not, as might be supposed, in any spirit of despondency, the south is sure of her position in any event. Politically she cannot be worsted, and whatever contingency may be wrought out of the spirit of sectionalism that is now pursuing us and that is making itself felt in the newspapers, on the hustings and at the polling-places, we have all been trained in the ways of patience; we have fasted in the wilderness, and have managed to extract comfort and consolation from the direst despair. We cannot better emphasize the position of the south at the present moment than by continually calling the attention of the people at the north to the fact that the end of the building which they are now blindly engaged in pulling down is theirs and not ours. Ours was prostrated by the hurricane of war, and the more hopeful of us have been looking forward to the day when we might begin the work of rehabilitating the union as it was by building to the northern end. But the indications are that even this pleasant pastime is to be denied us. Not content with dismantling the southern states, the republicans propose to go forward and revenge themselves further on what they deem a perverse and peevish generation by destroying their section of the temple. So be it. We are willing to forego even the right of complaint, but we must confess to feeling a lively interest at the result of removal into the new Grant boarding-house at the sign of the big N. And after it is all over—after we are all comfortably domiciled, and the old structure of the union under the constitution has been sold for old lumber to some enterprising Mexican patriot, the temper of our stalwart friends need not take an envious turn, if—to use an expressive colloquialism—they find the south standing in with cook as well as landlord, and sunning herself on the verandah, the giddiest coquette to be found under the sign of the big N.

HERE'S more trouble for John Sherman. 'Liza Pinkston, the gentle colored actress who played a comedy part in New Orleans some years ago, has been arrested on a suspicion of poisoning her husband. The least John could do would be to go down and sign 'Liza's bail bond.

LITTLE Mr. Samcox is off lecturing for his health. His friends say he is as funny as ever. If this is true, we still have hopes for the country.

THE illustrious agricultural editor of the Iowa State Register says the meteors of 1833 were composed of globules of water "in diminition," or words to that effect, and that he heard them pattering on the leaves of the trees. This man should throttle Eli Perkins and fill the lecture engagements of that profound student of current affairs.

"WHEN we hear the word 'conservatism,'" remarks a stalwart editor, "we want to "cover our head and ears." Why not hire a circus tent and be sure of a fit?

THE New York Tribune crows a little over the fact that General Toombs's dispatch will contribute "toward making the north a "little more solid." And pray, beloved, who will suffer most from this solidity in the end?

THE New York World doesn't like the able Colonel Pelton. We shall hear next that it doesn't admire the distinguished Mr. Mobble.

THE solidity of the north is sectional; the politicians are endeavoring to make it solid against the south. The solidity of the south is political; it is solid against the republican party.

JOHN KELLY has discovered too late that while he was endeavoring to break up the democratic party in New York state, he should have looked after the interests of his friends in the city. He has mashed his own nose in the municipality, and admits that it is still necessary to pursue Mr. Tilden into the mysteries of the national convention. The robustuousness—so to speak—of that man Tilden is simply amazing.

SEWARD is no longer assistant secretary of state. Mosby did it. These confederate brigadiers are fearful fellows.

MR. DENNISON, who was once governor of Ohio, wants to be United States senator. Dennison is the man who recently flourished a corkscrew and swore the south was upon the eve of a new rebellion. By all means let Dennison be put in.

WHEN the cold weather comes on, the Washington poets can write about Conkling and his skate.

IT seems a pity that the elegantly endowed ballad-slinger of the New York Tribune should be compelled to contribute to the country papers for a livelihood.

WE are told that Timothy Titcomb Holland, the author of beautiful slush, composes two novels at once. Indeed! We were of the opinion that he employed consumptive school-girls to compose his novels. Evidently we are upon the eve of a new era in American literature.

THE temperance question: Under which king, Benzineau?

MR. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is now willing to stake his soul's salvation that the democrats will win next year. We hope he'll win. At the same time, he should again tell us all that he who dubs is dibbled and he who dabs is daubed. What we want now is a good substantial slogan to start on, and Mr. Blackburn is the man to give it voice.

POSTSCRIPT.

HAS the country said bye-bye to Windom?

DEACON MCKEE wants his supply of pardons made out before hand.

GRANT is big enough to fill all the Chicago papers.

A CATTLE disease called "black leg" is carrying off the republican steers in Illinois.

WHEN Buffalo has a nice day, the Express brags about it. This is the Gregorian art.

To all human appearances, Colonel John Cockerill still enjoys the Baltimore Sunday law.

BELKNAP was on hand in Chicago to greet his boss, but nothing has been heard from Babcock.

DALZELL claims to be the republican daisy of Ohio. Ampt seems to have slipped up somewhere.

THE Hon. G. William Childs has been hugging Grant in Chicago. As a hugger Childs is an artist.

WHEN Mr. Hayes contributes $5 to charity he exacts a receipt. Rogers is the author o this reform.

IT is amusing to observe how afraid the republican editors are that Toombs will really succeede the union.

THE second adventists should turn their attention to politics. Prophecy works better in politics than in physics.

STEDMAN, the poet, has bought him a house in New York, and the question is, what will he do with it?

HOWARD CARROLL claims to belong to the Young Men's Christian association. There must be some mistake somewhere.

LIEUTENANT BUSH, of the Fifth artillery, is engaged to be married to the youngest daughter of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

"WE are no dirt-eater," exclaims a republican editor. He is a man, evidently, who doesn't bite his finger-nails.

ILLINOIS pays 30 per cent of the whisky revenue of the whole country. Thus some of the booms are intelligibly accounted for.

MOODY and Sankey will have as much as they can attend to during the Grant revival, and they will need a temperance man to help them.

BY attempting to commit suicide, Mrs. Potts has set an example for other pedestrians. Only it would be unjust to the public for any of the others to attempt and fail.

Congressman Felton's Letter.

Columbus Enquirer.

We give it as we find it in the New York Times, which paper heads it "The doom of Bourbonism." It is not what the correspondents of some papers intimated; but written at the time and under the circumstances under which it was penned, it very directly gives aid and comfort to our bitterest enemies. Following Ohio and New York, coming from a man who pretends to represent a constituency in Georgia, it adds insult to injury. It is a foolish letter for a Georgian to write at any time, and worse than folly at the present time. It is not so bad as some correspondents have it, but it is a concession that no man who loves Georgia can approve. True, it comes after the elections, but it is equally as bad in effect as if it had been written before. For a period at least a Georgia congressman might afford to keep his opinions silent, if he entertained such. We supported to the best of our ability Dr. Felton in the last race when he sadly needed friends, because we believed him a better democrat than his opponent. He won. We are against this letter, which is the only anti-democratic utterance we have heard from our state. The writer is wholly, unutterably mistaken. We may have differences between degrees of democracy, but when it comes to republicanism or democracy, the latter will ever resoundingly triumph. It has come to this pass that those not with us are against us. The great democratic heart of Georgia beats firm and true to friends and faith and he is false who pretends it is otherwise. Dr. Felton falsifies his state, and does not represent even a minority. Were Tilden the democratic nominee, much as many oppose him, Georgia would vote en masse for him. She would go heartier for Bayard. If Dr. Felton or anyone else says that not they know nothing of the temper of our people, and are miserable representatives of their honor or principles. Georgia is democratic to the core, as Dr. Felton will find to his cost in the next race. His letter at this opportune occasion has killed his political prospects and given a blow to independentism that it will not recover. We will hereafter choose men we can trust, who will know when to encourage friends and not dishearten them as Dr. Felton has done. We will cling closer around our cause. We will nominate men who will be true to no clique or ring, but to the state; no independents but honest democrats, who can say yes and no and mean it, and elect them. We must have those strong natures which inspire confidence. The money question is nothing in our state. There Dr. Felton again misrepresents us. The silver business disturbs the people not an iota. They are content with monetary affairs. The issue of silver has never been a matter of primary importance to our people. In this respect Dr. Felton misrepresents us. In not one single iota except as an individual can he claim to act for us. His letter, coming as it does, is a libel upon the sentiment of committees, who spoke for more than himself, and this he will be shown by being allowed to remain at home after the next congressional election.

He might have advocated Judge Davis for president, without abusing southern congressmen and decrying democracy.

The northern republican journals are gloating over the Felton letter with glee. They claim he will not be controlled by the democratic caucus. Regarding this Dr. Felton does not speak in his letter but those who hate us and ours are rejoicing. Georgia desires no such a delegate and will have none such. If Mr Stephens, as has been intimated by correspondents, shares the same opinion and as freely expresses them, the Augusta district is proud enough and independent enough to leave him at home.

We know of no document written at such a time as the present, which will tend more to unite firmly the regular democracy than this Felton letter. Georgia cannot afford to vote for those who so fully misrepresent her people as the author of such sentiments. We would rather have an open foe than the one who gives encouragement to the enemy in the time of peril. The Felton letter gives republicans food to make any and every advance. Georgians must rally to the democratic colors and reject false advisers.

In the face of the enemy no general is to be censured who indirectly rebukes them and aid. He who says Georgia will not vote for any nominee of the national democracy knows nothing of the temper and feeling of the people, and if he holds a position, his opinions should be at once repudiated. If there ever was a time when democracy should be firm and intact it is now, and the party can depend always on good old Georgia to sustain its tribe principles and condemn those who oppose the organization.

Bayard and the German Vote.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The highest compliment yet paid to Senator Bayard is the substantial agreement of all four German editors in this city—who never before agreed except to stronly disagree—that so far as the German vote is concerned Senator Bayard would unquestionably be the strongest candidate who could be put into the field next year by either party.

Also that, while Bayard would be the strongest, Grant will be the weakest possible candidate before the German vote.

This is the opinion of Dr. Preuss, the able editor of the German democratic organ—the Amerika.

This is the opinion of Dr. Daenzer, the profound editor of the independent Anzeiger.

This is the opinion of the good Dr. Preetorius, who is the partner of Carl Schurz and editor of the organ of the German republicans.

This is also the emphatic and tersely expressed conviction of the editor of the Volksstimme, the organ of the German socialists.

Here are four different German papers, each representing a radically different class, who yet perfectly agree that Senator Bayard would receive the largest German vote of any candidate who could be possibly nominated.

We consider this a most significant sign.

Let it be remembered that in Indiana, Ohio and New York the German vote is absolutely decisive.

To illustrate. The majority against Ewing came almost entirely from Cincinnati and Cleveland. In 1872 Cincinnati and Cleveland gave a majority of nearly 13,000 votes against Grant. Last October Cincinnati and Cleveland alone gave a majority of about 9,000 for Foster. In both cases it was the hard money German vote. Had Bayard run instead of Ewing and Grant instead of Foster, Bayard would have undoubtedly received the entire independent democratic and anti-Grant vote of the Germans of Ohio and carried that state. Should Grant and Bayard be the candidates next year it is most probable that the latter will carry Ohio, as Foster's majority this fall over Ewing was less than 4,000 votes.

Bayard means the German vote. The German vote means Indiana and New York certain, and probably Ohio, too. We only need to preserve what is fairly our own—New York and Indiana. Senator Bayard will prove himself the preserver of these states, the life-preserver, as it were, of the democracy and—if Grant is put up against him—the republic.

The Seymour Movement.

Washington Post.

We dislike the expression, but in order that we may be universally and emphatically understood, we are obliged to use it. THE SEYMOUR MOVEMENT IS BOOMING. It booms in New York. It booms in Indiana. It booms in the east. It booms in the west. It booms in the solid south. It booms in the alleged solid north. All other democratic booms are as naught when compared with it. Democrats everywhere are enthusiastic about it. Through the nomination of Seymour they see plenty defined the road to victory and red-republican in 1880. They propose to take advantage of such an opportunity. The feeling is growing with each succeeding day. It will eventually attain to that point where it will be acknowledged as irresistible. Sound sense will prevail in the democratic councils next year. The principal indication of this will be afforded in the nomination of Seymour for president by acclamation—a nomination which he will accept.

The Suspension of the Dispatch.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The failure of this paper is another evidence of the folly of getting up a daily newspaper. No one who has not had experience at the business can form any idea of the thousand and one sources of expense attending it. An outsider, seeing the business done by the paper, will look on it as a regular bonanza, but a short trial will convince him that there are few better places to sink money than in a daily paper. If every subscriber and other patron would pay promptly there would be little difficulty in this line to meet the case, and the most careful publisher will find it necessary to change up many items to the profit and loss account. It is one of the drawbacks inseparable from the business, and many a fortune has been sunk by venturing into it blindfold.

A Relic of the Past.

Boston Post, dem.

Bob Toombs is a fossilized reminiscence of the slavery days at the south. He is no more in sympathy with the new order of things than the abolitionists were after slavery was abolished. All such men, no matter in what way they attach themselves to dead and forgotten issues do very little harm, and they could well enough be let alone to their acts and utterances to give them any authority or strength.

A Month or More Too Late.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is reported that a plan is on foot to "reconcile" the democratic party in New York and that Governor Seymour has undertaken the difficult role of arbiter or pacificator. This is something like locking the stable door after the horse is gone. Mr. Seymour should have been employed to spread his hands over the party previous to the November wake.

The Republican Ultimatum.

Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel, rep.

The insensate south must be
Disarmed of its ballots, as it was of its muskets,
And the capitol fortified for a generation
Against southern invasion,
By the total disfranchisement of the south.

The Two Dromios.

Philadelphia Times.

Montgomery Blair has written a letter to Mr. Henry Watterson concerning—Tilden. It will be a great relief to the country to know that Mr Blair still clings to the favorite son of Gramercy Park.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCORDIA HALL!

MESSRS. SODERER & BALL.

ART ILLUSTRATIONS!

Wednesday, Nov. 19th—Rome, the Eternal City.
Thursday, " 20—Germany and the Rhine.
Friday, " 21—Paris, the Beautiful City.
Saturday, " 22—Palestine and Egypt.
Saturday MATINEE—"Europe."
Monday, November 24—London, the Great City.
Tuesday, " 25—Italy, the Land of Art.

SPLENDID ALLEGORIES.

ROCK OF AGES and
NO CROSS! NO CROWN!

THE BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING SETS!
GROWTH OF THE WATER BABIES!
FLIGHT OF MERCURY!

Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7:45. Commences at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at 9.45.
The public are requested to bring their Opera Glasses.
271 nov12—d6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to the Public.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE INTEREST in the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, etc., from Messrs. Samuels & Reynolds, in the late firm of Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and succeed them in business at the same place,

No. 2 Marietta St., Norcross Building.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Thos. Pullum and Chas. H. Greene have formed a partnership under the firm name and style of PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO., to transact the Wholesale and Retail Drug business. The Retail and Prescription Department will be under the management of our Mr. Chas. H. Greene.

ACCURACY, PURITY & EXCELLENCE

will be our Motto and Aim in this Department. The Wholesale Department will be under the management of our Dr. Pemberton. BEST GOODS at lowest prices will control all our transactions. PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY. We solicit your patronage and pledge to use our best efforts to please.

PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., November 18th, 1879.
524 nov19—d1m wed fri sun

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov19—d11t &wky3w nxt read mat

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

In these days of political trickery, a true friend in the time of need is a friend indeed; and such a friend is

DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM for the LUNGS.

It is a sure cure for
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS
and all diseases of the
Lungs, Chest and Throat.

This well known remedy has been used for thirty years and has cured thousands of cases, many of which were given up as hopeless.

No case, however obstinate, can resist the healing properties of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.

Remember that it is the persistent use of the Balsam that cures the worst cases.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
90 mar3 d&w &wky&tw al w ross's No 2

Macon and Brunswick Railroad for Lease.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., November 18, 1879.

Whereas, the Macon and Brunswick railroad was, pursuant to advertisement, offered for lease on the 6th instant, in the city of Macon; and

Whereas, the legal hours of sale expired before the bidding ceased, and while bids were pending and before the highest bid made was, or could be recognized, and before the highest bid obtainable was received; and it having been then announced by the governor that the lease of said road had not been effected, but that the same was then and there withdrawn and would be readvertised for lease on a future day;

By virtue of the authority vested in the governor by the 11th section of an act entitled "an act to authorize the lease or sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad," etc., approved September 3, 1879; It is

Ordered, That an advertisement be prepared and published, as required by said act, setting forth that the said Macon and Brunswick railroad will be exposed for lease to the highest bidder, not disqualified under the terms of said act, at the court-house in the city of Macon, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1880, and from day to day, in the discretion of the governor, until the property is leased upon the terms and conditions of said act, and the act amendatory thereof approved October 14, 1879. It is further ordered,

That if it shall be made to appear by satisfactory proof that the highest bidder at said leasing is disqualified, under the provisions of said acts, to take said property, then the same shall be awarded and the title thereto made to the highest bidder who is qualified. And for the better protection of the interests of the state in this behalf, each and every person claiming to be qualified as the successful bidder of said leasing, and those who are associated with him, will be required to make affidavit that they or either of them, do not represent, directly or indirectly, any railroad or express company or companies, within the state of Georgia, or a combination of either of them; and that they, or either of them, have no interest in any company running to or from the Atlantic coast at any other point than the city of Brunswick; and that it is their purpose in good faith to fulfil all the conditions and requirements of said acts.

It is further ordered, That both of said acts, together with this order, be published with and included in said advertisement.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. W. WARREN, Secretary Executive Department.

By authority of an act approved September 3, 1879, and an act amendatory thereof, approved October 14, 1879, and upon the terms and conditions mentioned therein, (both of which said acts are appended thereto), the Macon and Brunswick railroad will be offered for lease to the highest bidder not disqualified under the terms of said acts, before the court-house door of the county of Bibb, in the city of Macon, between the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1880, and from day to day, in the discretion of the governor until a lease is effected.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor.

An act to authorize the lease or sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, and to confer certain chartered powers and privileges upon the lessees of said road; to build extensions of the same from Macon to Atlanta, from Brunswick to Florida line, and from Hawkinsville or Eastman to Americus, and to appoint commissioners to run the same, and to prescribe their powers and duties, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized to lease the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which is the property of the State, with all its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock, grounds, lands and appurtenances of every character, to a Company, to be formed, for a term of twenty years, for a sum of not less than $60,000 per annum, of which sum for the first year $10,000 shall be paid on the day of the lease, and the balance for said first year shall be paid within thirty days, or before the time that the railroad with its appurtenances, as before stated, is transferred to the lessees, and thereafter one-twelfth of the annual rent shall be paid monthly in advance, and within five days after the beginning of each month, into the Treasury; and in case said company shall, at any time, fail or refuse to pay the sum due for each month, according to the foregoing terms, the lease shall be forfeited, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to declare it so forfeited, and to take immediate possession of said road and all of the appurtenances, and if any resistance is offered by the company, it shall be the duty of the Governor to take possession by force, and to this end he may use all the power of the State, both civil and military, and expel the lessees who have failed to make the payment according to the terms hereinbefore stated, (and, within ten days after the Governor has terminated the lease and taken possession of the road for the State, he shall commence a suit against the lessees on the bond to be given by them to the State, in any court of the State having competent jurisdiction of the case, unless the sum due is sooner paid), but the faith of the state is hereby pledged to said company that they shall in no case be disturbed by the authority of the state so long as they keep the contract on their part, and make the payments when due: Provided, nevertheless, that said company shall in no case sub-let said road to other persons or corporations, except when allowed by legislative enactment. Provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall convey, either by sale or lease, any lots of land on or near the line of said railroad in the counties of Pulaski, Dodge, and Wayne now owned by the state, except such portions thereof as may be necessary for right-of-way, section houses, depots, or other grounds necessary for the operation of said railroad.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That said railroad shall be leased at public outcry in the city of Macon, at the court house door of Bibb county, within the legal hours of sale. It shall be the duty of the governor to give forty-five days previous notice of the place of sale, time, and its terms, with the terms of the same, in at least five newspapers of most general circulation in the state of Georgia and in at least two other newspapers of general circulation published in some of the cities of other states of the United States; and said railroad is to be leased within forty-five days after the adjournment of the present session of the legislature of the state of Georgia to the highest bidder for said lease who shall comply with the terms of this act.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor of Georgia to require of said company, to whom the road and its workshops, rolling stock and appurtenances may be leased, to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of $500,000. The lessees shall be worth, over and above their indebtedness, at least $150,000, and there shall be security in the state worth at least $100,000, and the balance of security, if out of the state, shall be upon real estate and railroad property. The lease shall be made to no company who tenders security that is even doubtful. The bond shall bind the lessees and their securities for the prompt payment of the sum agreed on, according to the terms hereinbefore stated, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances, at the expiration or termination or forfeiture of the lease, in as good condition as it was in when received by the company from the state under said lease; which bond shall be recorded in the secretary of state's office, and filed in the executive office, which may be sued on at any time, when there has been a breach of its conditions: Provided, That this shall not preclude the governor from requiring other security at any time, if the security first given shall become insufficient from any cause; and if said lessees refuse to give, within thirty days after being required, other security, then this shall be cause of forfeiture, which shall be enforced as provided for in section 1st of this act.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That if a lease of said road is effected under this act, the said lessees shall be required to expend within two years from the date of lease, not less than two hundred thousand dollars for permanent improvements, the erection of shops, depots, wharves, purchase of machinery, rolling stock and improvement of track, including a change of line at Macon and condemnation of land therefor as provided for by the original charter of said Macon and Brunswick railroad, all of which shall revert to the state in case said lease is forfeited, and should said lease not be forfeited, then at the expiration of the lease, said improvements shall be turned over to the state and included in the inventory made at the time according to the value of said improvements at the time of the expiration of said lease. The improvements at Macon shall be put upon the state's property or on land purchased by the lessees in the name of the state.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the governor, so soon as the lease is executed, shall appoint three railroad men of experience wholly disinterested in the lease, or any competing line of railroad, who shall examine the road and its appurtenances carefully, and shall make out, in writing, a schedule or inventory of the same, carefully describing and setting forth the true condition of the road, its rolling stock, appurtenances and property of every character, and value the same, which shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and filed in the executive office, and in case said company is not returned at the expiration or forfeiture of said lease, in as good condition as when received, the company and their securities on their said bond shall be liable to make good the difference to the state; provided, that on the expiration of the lease the condition of said road and appurtenances shall be examined by three experienced railroad men, to be appointed by the governor of the state and the lessees, who shall likewise value said railroad and appurtenances under oath and make return thereof.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That so soon as the lease shall be agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of this act, and the lessees shall be entered on the minutes of the executive department, and they and their successors shall become a body corporate and politic for the period of twenty years, under the name and style of the Macon and Brunswick railroad company, and as such shall have all the rights, powers and privileges granted to said road by the laws now in force: provided, that the state shall at all times have the first and highest lien upon the property of said company, and the state's interest in said road shall at no time be affected by any claim of a third party against said road or lessees, or any lien created by them.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That each of said persons composing said Company shall be a director of the same; and, in case of the death of any of said lessees, his legal representative shall act in his place and represent his interest; and on all questions which come before said Board of directors each shall vote and have the same power in the decision of the questions which come before said Board in proportion to his interest in the Company.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall, within thirty days after the company is organized and lease is executed, elect a President and provide for the filling of such other offices as they may deem necessary for the management of said road, and provide by-laws and rules for the government of said road and its officers, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any member or shareholder of said Company, his interest in the lease shall be considered personal property and the rights of his heirs or devisees thereto shall not be debarred by any act of the corporators.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That said other lessees of said railroad shall neither make or permit to be made any unjust discrimination in favor of any company or parties having or doing business with said road; nor shall any railroad or express company or companies within the state of Georgia or a combination of either, in any event become lessees of said road, directly or indirectly, and should any company owning or running a competing line of railroad within the State of Georgia or any individual or individuals having an interest in any such company running to or from the Atlantic coast, at any other point than the city of Brunswick, become at any time so interested in the lease, or the running of said Macon and Brunswick Railroad as to in any way control the freights or passenger tariffs or management, then the lease under this act shall be forfeited, and the Governor of Georgia shall take possession of the same as provided for in section first of this act.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That in the event said railroad is not leased according to the terms of this act then it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Georgia to appoint five commissioners or directors for said railroad, who shall take charge of the management of the same, and have it run to the best interest of the state until further action by the legislature of Georgia. It shall not be competent for the Governor to appoint any person such Commissioner who is the owner of any stock or bond in any line of railroad in Georgia competing with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, or who may be directly or indirectly in the employment of such competing line. Provided, nevertheless, That should there be a failure to lease said railroad at the first advertising, then the Governor shall again, at such other times as he may deem proper, read

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Savannah wants a morgue.

—Lumpkin wants some new dwelling-houses.

—Some of the independents profess to be independent even of the independents. This is ominous.

—Clinch county has made an immense crop of rice this year, and sold it at a dollar a bushel. This is a little ahead of cotton.

—The body of an unknown white man, in a state of decomposition, was found floating in Back river near Savannah last Saturday. There was no clue by which the remains could be identified.

—Senator Lamar, who has been visiting Macon, has returned to Mississippi, where he will make several speeches in various parts of the state. He has consented to deliver a lecture in Macon some time in December for the benefit of the public library.

—A Cowéta correspondent of the Newnan Herald says that the country seems to be in a better condition now than at any time within the past fifteen years, and the farmers have realized more money for the present cotton crop than any crop since the war.

—Thus the Newnan Herald: THE CONSTITUTION is a great and popular journal, increasing in usefulness as it advances in years. Amidst the crash of ephemeral dailies and the crush of mushroom enterprises which rise and vanish in a day, THE CONSTITUTION booms right ahead, recognizing in its vocabulary no such word as fail. Success to it, say we—and so say the people.

—The young raccoonteur of the Macon Telegraph not only repudiates the elegant French words and phrases that are so familiar to the readers of his paper, but he is suffering with the idea that his esteemed contemporaries do not understand plain English. This is a vein of humor which we believe has been worked before. The mad pride of intellectuality may be depended upon to work its own cure.

—Our estimable contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, is in a great fume and sweat about THE CONSTITUTION and the way it stands up for Atlanta interests. Isn't it about time for the Telegraph to pause in its eloquent sobbing, dry its eyes and join with THE CONSTITUTION in standing up for the real interests of Macon and the people along the line of the Macon and Brunswick railroad? Is our tearful contemporary in favor of building the extension of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, or is it in favor of keeping up the trade blockade that now intervenes between the people of south and southwest Georgia and the west? If it is let it address itself to the work in hand. The Telegraph can secure the building of the extension and open up new avenues of trade to the central city a great deal easier than it can prejudice the people of Macon and south Georgia against THE CONSTITUTION. A lively knowledge of this fact would save its editors a great deal of unnecessary labor.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,
BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WANTED.
Atlanta Bonds.
125 sep20tf head Bridge

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 18, 1879.

A number of changes have taken place in the bond and stock market, which we give below:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	¼ off	selling	par.
BONDS—			
Georgia 7s	100	Atlanta W'ks 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	109@111
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 8s	113@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Ro. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 7s, new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Macon City	70 @ 73
		Columbus City	68@ 70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
Mor't & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta 8s	@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	83@ 85	South Wes R R.	102@103
Central R. R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@110		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Evening.—Money 7. Exchange $4.80¾@4.80¾. Governments strong and ¼ higher for 6s and new 4s; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 103⅜; four per cents 100. State Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Stocks irregular; closed firm.

N. Y. Central	131¾	Chicago & N.W.	91
Erie	46⅞	Preferred	101⅞
Lake Shore	109⅞	Rock Island	148
Illinois Central		Western Union	106⅞
Pittsburg	166		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$111,567,185 Currency.....$ 762,394

LONDON, November 18—3:00 p. m.—Consols 98 1-16; Erie 49¾.

BERLIN, November 18—Specie increase 3,941,000 marks.

PARIS, November 18—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 18, 1879.

The New York cotton market closed strong, having advanced since yesterday's close fully 25 points for all the future months. During the day considerable excitement was exhibited in the market, and prices from early this morning were pushed rapidly higher until the close. The whole country exhibits manifestations of excitement, and it is impossible to foretell the consequences of the great boom. The spot market advanced ½c, making at the close 12¼c. Net receipts for three days amount to 113,193 bales; exports 100,471 bales; stock 612,256 bales; sales for future delivery amount to 190,000 bales.

Liverpool closed barely steady with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 4,200 were American.

Financially the condition of our market is greatly improved, and our bankers are again plentifully supplied with currency. That our friends should have at any time become exhausted cannot be a matter of very great surprise when we take into consideration the fact that our buyers are daily paying out from $12,000 to $18,000 more for cotton than for the corresponding days last year. Transactions in the future months have been unabatedly active, and an immense business both at home and from abroad s reported. The tone of the market is very strong, and the prices now being paid for cotton are certainly remunerative and safe. We quote the market as follows: Good middlings 11¾@11⅝c; middlings 11¾@11⅝c; low middlings 11@11¼c; strict good ordinary 10¾@10⅞c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	218
Air Line Railroad	165
Georgia Railroad	225
Central Railroad	64
Western and Atlantic Railroad	79
West Point Railroad	186
Total	938
Receipts previously	53,914
Total	54,852
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	55,101

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,698
Shipments previously	41,044
Total	42,742
Stock on hand	12,359

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	938
Receipts same day last year	880
Showing an increase of	554
Receipts since September 1, 1879	54,852
Receipts same time 1878	43,174
Showing an increase of	11,678

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	42,742
Shipments for same time last year	37,570
Showing an increase of	5,172

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	39,097
Same day last year	36,400
Showing an increase of	2,697
Net receipts for three days	113,193
For corresponding days last year	85,200
Showing an increase of	27,993
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,776,092
Same time last year	1,396,239
Showing an increase of	379,853

middlings 12¾; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts none bales; gross 1,175; sales 265; stock 9,023; sales to spinners 200; exports coastwise 526.

BOSTON, November 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,323 bales; gross 3,757; sales none stock 630.

WILMINGTON, November 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 1,651 bales; gross —; sales 1,200; stock 14,194; exports to continent 2,310.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 22 bales; gross 947; sales 481; to spinners 481; stock 8,514.

SAVANNAH, November 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11 11-16; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 5,735 bales; gross 5,567; sales 2,300; stock 100,106; exports coastwise 1,754.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11; net receipts 12,734 bales; gross 14,473; sales 5,000; stock 213,656; exports to France 909; coastwise 1,989.

MOBILE, November 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,772 bales; gross —; sales 2,500; stock 27,942; exports coastwise 2,230.

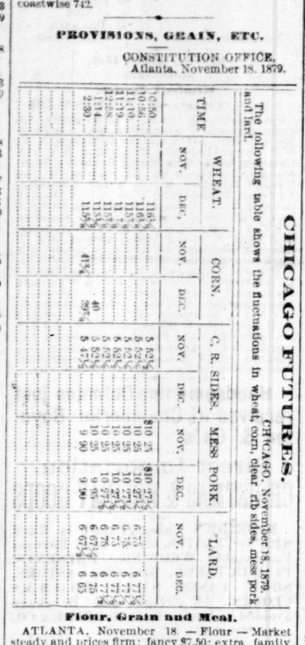
MEMPHIS, November 18.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 11¾; net receipts 5,331 bales; gross 1,421; sales 475; stock 60,929.

AUGUSTA, November 18. Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,422 bales; shipments —; sales 1,015.

CHARLESTON, November 18.—Cotton firmer; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 3,670 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 58,582; exports to continent 4,051; coastwise 742.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 18, 1879.



Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 18 — Flour — Market steady and prices firm; fancy $7.50; extra family $7.25; family $7.00. Wheat—The Chicago market declined to-day, though fluctuations were not so large as during the last few days. There is no especial change in the local market. We quote: Georgia wheat $1.20@$1.30; Tennessee $1.30@$1.42. Corn—Weak and lower in the western markets. The demand for corn is very firm for the season; new corn is dull; old yellow 70@75c; new white 70c. Oats—In fair demand at 35@65c. Meal—In demand at 60@72c. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, November 18—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.25; City Mills superfine $4.00@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $6.75@$7.75. Wheat, southern higher and more active; western lower and inactive; southern red $1.35@$1.45; amber $1.50@$1.51; No. 1 Maryland, no bid; No. 2 western winter red spot and November $1.38¾; December $1.41; January $1.42¾. Corn, southern higher and firm; white 56@57; yellow 50@53. Oats higher and fairly active; southern 44@46; Pennsylvania 45@46; western white 44@46; western mixed 41@45. Rye dull at 94@95c. Provisions firmer and quiet. Mess Pork—A heavy decline took place in Chicago to-day, November lost 2 dollars per barrel, and December 40 points, which sets the market back to Saturday's figures. Lard—Market quiet. The Chicago market declined, and the advances of yesterday were all lost. We quote local spots: tierces, lest, 6¾; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 8@8½c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18—Pork quiet at $12.12½@12.25. Lard scarce and firm; tickes 7¾@7¾; kegs 7¾@7¾. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose to arrive, 4¾. Bacon firmer; shoulders 4¾@4¾; clear ribs 5@5¼; clear sides 5¾@5¾. Sugar-cured hams in good demand; canvassed new 9½@11.

CHICAGO, November 18—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active and lower; No. 2 red winter $1.20; No 2 Chicago spring $1.14¾@$1.15 cash; $1.14½ December; $1.16¾ January; No. 3 do. $1.06¾@$1.07¾; rejected 90@87. Corn dull, weak and lower; 41¾ cash; 39¾@40 December; rejected 38¾. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 33½ cash; 30⅞ December. At the close wheat was firmer and ½c higher. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, November 18—Flour, southern quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $5.30@$6.30; good to choice extra $6.35@$7.75. Wheat heavy and 2@3c lower and moderately active at the decline; ungraded winter red $1.30@$1.42. Corn heavy and ½@¾c lower with a light trade; ungraded 59@69. Oats a shade easier and fairly active; No. 3 45. Hops firm with a fair inquiry; yearlings 7@18.

ST. LOUIS, November 18—Flour dull; double extra fall $5.20@$5.40; treble extra fall $5.50@$6.00; family $5.80@$6.00; choice to fancy $6.10@$6.60. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red fall $1.23½ bid cash; $1.27@$1.28¾ December; No. 3 do. $1.16¾ bid. Corn higher; easy on the day but declined 3?@ cash; 37¾ November. Oats firm; 31¾@31⅝ cash; 31⅞ December.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18—Flour strong; superfine $4.40@$4.75; double extra $5.25@$5.50; treble extra $5.75@$6.00; high grades $6.25@$7.00. Corn in fair demand; yellow and mixed 50¢ yellow 55; white 60. Oats higher; prime 40@43; choice 45. Corn meal scarce and firm at $2.65@$2.75. Hay firm; prime $21.00@$23.00; choice $24.00@25.00.

LOUISVILLE, November 18—Flour dull; extra $4.00@$4.25; family $5.30@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@6.25; choice $6.75@7.25. Wheat firmer and steady; red, amber and white $1.22@$1.25. Corn quiet; old white 48; mixed 45. Oats dull; white 36; mixed 35.

CINCINNATI, November 18—Flour strong; family $5.50@$6.90. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.25@$1.28. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed shelled 46@47; new car 40. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 34@35; No. 2 white 36@37.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Leather—The excitement in the leather markets of the country continues without abatement, and the great demand that exists for all grades keeps the markets in an unsettled condition. There seems to be no prospects for an early decline. Hides are scarce, and even if they are plentiful they could not be handled as leather in several months. Shoe manufacturers have bought largely at high figures and are still buying when opportunities are offered, and it does seem that all grades will advance at least 10 to 15 per cent higher before the market can approach settled figures. The local leather market is daily advancing. Shoes are equally so, and dealers in the trade are disposed to sell at present market prices, knowing that when they buy again that prices in the east will exceed their own present figures. We quote hemlock sole, good, 27@28c; hemlock sl. p., 25@26c; good white oak sole 37@40c; Georgia upper 35@40c; harness leather 37½@40c.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Lime—We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs., net; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calsimed"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 @ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 @ bbl.; marble dust in lots $4.00@$4.00 @ bbl.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Paper—Market firm and active. Manilla paper No. 1 9½@ lb; No. 2 8½@ lb; No. 3 8@8½c; wrapping 5@5½c; straw 3½@3½c; burlap bags for corn, new, 7½@8c; for wheat, 9@9½c; second-hand 6¾@7c.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Hay—Market very firm and of an advancing tendency. We quote choice Timothy $1.45; choice mixed $1.15@$1.20; prime mixed $1.10.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Wool — Market is about destitute of stock. Buyers are paying the following prices: washed 30@33c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Hides—Market active, and all classes of hides are in demand. We quote Dry flint 11@12c; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7@8.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kanawah $1.1. Hobson $1.45.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Wool firm; domestic fleece 25@50; pulled 20@50; unwashed 17@ 28; Texas 18@35.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Iron Ties—In demand. We quote pieced $1.87½@$1.90; whole $2.05.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Bagging — Market very firm: 2¼ lbs 12½c; 2 lbs 11½; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; rate is the market value.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Rye—Market dull and about bare of stock; season is over.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Rosin dull at $1.60@$1.62½. Turpentine dull; 38 asked.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Peas—None of any consequence now on the market.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Wheat Bran—$1.00.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Chicago—Clear rib sides have continued very steady to-day. At the close November was a shade lower. There is no change in the conditio of the local market, and stocks is still quoted. Bacon—Market steady and unchanged; sugar-cured hams 10@10½; canvassed 9½; shoulders 7¾; plain shoulders none; breakfast bacon 8@8¾. Mess Pork—A heavy decline took place in Chicago to-day, November lost 2 dollars points and December 40 points, which sets the market back to Saturday's figures. Lard—Market quiet. The Chicago market declined, and the advances of yesterday were all lost. We quote local spots: tierces, lest, 6¾; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 8@8½c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18—Pork quiet at $12.12½@12.25. Lard scarce and firm; tickes 7¾@7¾; kegs 7¾@7¾. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose to arrive, 4¾. Bacon firmer; shoulders 4¾@4¾; clear ribs 5@5¼; clear sides 5¾@5¾. Sugar-cured hams in good demand; canvassed new 9½@11.

CHICAGO, November 18—Pork dull; $10.00 cash; $9.90@9.9 November; $9.85@10.00 December; $9.60@9.65 January. Lard active and lower; 6.70@6.72½ cash and December. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 4¾ short clear 5¾. Whisky—Is firm at $1.09. At the close pork was firmer but not quotably higher. Lard firmer and 2½c higher.

NEW YORK, November 18—Pork opened firm, closed lower with a moderate trade; mess spot quoted at $11.00@11.10. Middles dull; long clear 6¼; short clear 6⅝; long and short clear 6⅝. Lard opened firm; closed dull, heavy and lower; prime steam spot 7.02½@7.05.

BALTIMORE, November 18—Provisions firm; Mess pork $11.50. Bulk meats, loose, shoulders 4¾@4¾; clear rib sides 6⅛@6¼; packed shoulders 4¾@5; clear rib sides 6¼. Bacon, shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 8¾; hams 10@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7¾.

LOUISVILLE, November 18—Pork, nominal. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces 7¼; kegs 8. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 3¾@3¾; clear ribs 5¼@5⅝; clear sides 6@6¼. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4¼@4½; no clear ribs or clear sides here. Sugar cured hams 10@10¾.

CINCINNATI, November 18—Pork dull and nominal at $11.00. Lard easier; steam 6 70@6¾. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3½; short ribs 5¾; short clear 6. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4½. Green meats dull; shoulders 3¾; sides 5¼; hams 6½.

ST. LOUIS, November 18—Pork quiet at 10.75 cash; $11.37½ February. Lard quiet; 6¾ asked. Bulk meat in good demand; loose shoulders 3¾; 4.3.5; clear ribs 5.80@5.90; clear sides 6.10@6 15. Bacon nominally unchanged.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 18.—Market firm and all staple articles are active. Coffee—Is very firm and prices are tending upwards; Rio 19½@20½; old government Java 29@33. Roasted Coffee—Market steady; old government Java 30@33; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugar—Prices are fully maintained and all grades are fair advancing tendency. Our stock of New Orleans sugars is not large, though receipts are increasing, and in the course of a few weeks trade in that line of goods will be as large as at any previous season. The short European crops will cause a further advance in values which must take place before the winter is over. At present the following prices are quotable: A sugar 11¾@11¾; granulated 12¾@12¾; cut loaf 12¾; powdered 12¾. white extra C 11; yellow C 10. Molasses—The market has advanced, and "black strap" is selling as follows: hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New Orleans, new crop, prime 62¾; in demand. Teas—Market quiet; Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 35@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 20; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30. Crackers — Are firm as follows: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 8½; soda XXX 9½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Active and firm at 12½c for stick Mackerel—Market steady; Nos. 2 and 3 are a shade lower; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$3.75. Soap—$2.75@$3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor first, $1.75; subject $2.6; Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—In fair demand as follows: fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18—Coffee firm; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 14@17¾. Sugar dull; inferior 2½@3¾; common to good common 4¼@4¾; fair to fully fair 7¾@7¾; prime to choice 7⅝@8⅝; yellow clarified 9¾. Molasses irregular; centrifugal 25@35; common 28@30; fair 30@32; prime to choice 33@42. Rice quiet and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6½@7¾.

NEW YORK, November 18—Coffee dull and nominal; Rio cargoes quoted 14@17. Job lots 14@19. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 8⅞@9; prime 9¾; refined dull and weak; standard A 10¾@10¾; granulated and powdered 10¾@10¾; crushed 11@11¼. Molasses steady and quiet. Rice firm and fairly active.

BALTIMORE, November 18—Coffee strong; Rio in cargoes 14@17½. Sugar steady; A soft 10⅝@10¾.

CINCINNATI, November 18—Sugar steady; hards 11¾@11¾; New Orleans ew 8½@9.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, November 18—The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; fine rum, old, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1 75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50. gin domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50. Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50 cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, November 18—Whisky in active demand at @$1.09.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18—Whisky dull; western rectified $1.05@$1.10.

NEW YORK, November 18—Whisky firmer at $1.16 bid; $1.17 asked.

BALTIMORE, November 18—Whisky steady at $1.12½.

ST. LOUIS, November 18—Whisky steady at $1.10.

LOUISVILLE, November 18—Whisky steady at $1.09.

CHICAGO, November 18—Whisky steady at $1.10.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 18—The market is firm and active. Eggs are scarce and higher; receipts are moderate; sound are in excellent demand at 17c. Butter—Market is poorly stocked; choice Tennessee is a shade higher; we quote 2@c 2?; medium grades are in demand at 15@18c; common 10@14c. Poultry — Market steady. The demand for live chickens is not so large as a few days back, owing to the influx of dressed poultry. The following prices are quotable to-day: hens 2½@2¾c; large chickens 15@18c; small sizes 10@14c. Dressed turkeys and chickens are in demand; turkeys 10@12½c; chickens 9@10c. Sweet Potatoes—Market steady at 40@50c. Irish Potatoes—$1.50@$1.75 per barrel. cording to quality. Dried Fruit—Market firm; peeled peaches 11@12c; unpeeled 4½@5c. Wax—In fair demand at 2 c. Onions—Scarce; choice market $1.00@$3.75; Tennessee $2.75 per barrel. Cabbage—Dull at 1@1¼c. Feathers—In fair demand; choice white geese, 50@52½c; prime 42½@45c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—Market active; choice cream 12½@14c.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, November 18—Staple goods are firm and advancing. Some articles have almost doubled in value, while all articles are of a strong upward tendency. We quote: Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Season salts 7@8c; Glycerine 8@9½c; alum 2½@4; cochineal 80@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c. flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; sal soda 2½@3½; opium gum, $6.00; quinine $3.25@$3.60; calomel 90@$1.25; bi-chloride mass 75c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90@$1.00. Castor oil $1.25 gallon: linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, ow g to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; camphene 45@50; burning fluid 40@45c; turpentine 32@35. White lead 9@10½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 2 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.00@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75c@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 50 to 60 per cent; quicksilver 50@60 shellac 35@45. Babbitt's potash $4 50; all other brands $4.00.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, November 18—Everything conceivable in the dry goods line is very firm, and all staple goods are quoted higher at the mills. Our market is firm, and, while present prices are fully maintained, yet no great changes have yet been reported. Trade is very fair, and the movement of goods is as good as this season generally demands. We quote:

Prints, new designs	6½@
Prints, past designs	5½@
Fine brown shirting	4½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting	7
⅞ " " drills	7½
⅞ bleached "	6 @10
¾ " "	8 @10
4-4 " "	8½@12
-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8¼
8-oz. " "	10 @10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9½
Cambries, sharp	6 7
Ticks, narrow	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	90c

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 18—The market is firm and of an advancing tendency. Latest information from the manufactories is to the effect that no relief is expected in the near future

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12¾c; Atlanta at 11¾a11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, higher pressure, northerly winds, colder and clearer, partly cloudy weather, preceded along the east coast by local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 18, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.10	41	91	N. W.	Brisk	.02	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30.10	55	87	N. E.	Fresh	.2	Cloudy.
Cordeans	30.53	44	68	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.46	54	38	N.	High	.0	Clear.
Indianola	30.54	54	38	N.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.93	76	91	N. E.	Fresh	.1	Clear.
Mobile	30.20	46	66	N	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'r	30.19	47	62	N.	Brisk	.01	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.28	52	47	N	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.17	49	71	N	Brisk	.01	Lt. Rain
Savannah	30.06	59	87	N. W.	Fresh	.22	Lt. Rain

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 18 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.95	57	96	N. W.	Brisk	1.07	Lt. rain.
11:31	30.05	56	93	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.03	47	85	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.04	47	87	N. W.	Brisk	.10	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.18	34	83	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.10	41	91	N. W.	Brisk	.02	Lt Rain.
Mean daily bar	30.047			Maximum ther		.59	
Mean daily ther	47.0			Minimum ther		41	
Mean daily humid.	88.0			Total rainfall		1.19	

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE NEW YORK STORE
Will offer great inducements during this week in cloaks, shawls and dress goods; black alpacas and cashmeres a specialty.
nov19-d1t 1col.

LADIES AND GENTS
Underwear at the New York Store lower than the lowest in the city.
nov19 d1t 1 col.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!
750 assorted ladies and gents trunks at New York prices at the New York store.
nov19-d1t 1col.

AT THE NEW YORK STORE
Great bargains in good boots and shoes during this week. nov19-d1t 1col.

CLOSING OUT!
The New York Store will now close out the entire stock of men's and boys hats at New York cost. 48 Whitehall street.
nov19 d1t 1col.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
29n mar2n,'79 d1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEERMAN as a candidate for Alderman at large. 435 oct19 td

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 505 oct22—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BEKKELE as a canoidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 531 oct23—dtd

R. H. KNAPP is a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 375 nov13—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd

I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election.
October 28, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON.
6tb oct26—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K. MADDOX. 401 oct18—dtd

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 434 oct19 tf

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

The friends of PAT LYNCH announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 507 oct22—dtd

The friends of L. C JONES [Agent Western and Atlantic Railroad] announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 348 oct24—dtd

Messrs. Editors—At the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to submit my name as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing election. W. H. REDDEN.
473 nov9—dtd

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Preacher's Meeting

Will convene at the Church of Christ, on Hunter street, Thursday a. m., at 10 o'clock. Homes will be assigned to delegates at the Church. The public is invited to attend the services of this body. nov19—1t

—Owing to the inclement weather the Roll-call, that was to take place at First Methodist Church last evening was postponed till to-night, when, at the same time, the Regular Prayer Meeting will be held
nov19—d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 19, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Low prices win at Clarke's.

—Anthracite coal is advancing in price.

—For a fine Dunlap hat go to Clarke's.

—It is rumored that a regular temperance crusade is being organized in Atlanta.

—Clarke can sell you a fine hat for $1 75

—It is about time for another Pinafore troupe to come along.

—Stetson's fine hats at Clarke's cheaper than ever.

—Christmas is fast approaching, and the average boy is contemplating the purchase of a tin horn.

—Buy a pair of Force's winter boots or shoes and be comfortable.

—Adah Richmond is skirmishing all around Atlanta as though she was afraid to come here.

—For a stylish, durable and good fitting boot or shoe go to Force's.

—Parents will save money by buying their children's shoes from Force's.

—Stylish Derby hats for the ladies just received at Clarke's.

—Ladies' shoes, in A, B, C and D widths, at G. H. & A. W. Force's, 33 Whitehall street.

—Olin Welborn, formerly of Atlanta, but now of Texas, is visiting friends in the city.

—L. H. Clarke, agent, has exclusive sale of gold-headed canes for one of the largest houses in New York. Don't fail to see his stock before buying.

—L. H. Clarke, agent for Stetson's fine hats, now keeps all grades of hats, bought by the case at the factories, and he defies competition as to price, quality, style, etc

—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a muscular difficulty occurred between Mr. Tom McGill and Mr. Tim C. Murphy. These two gentlemen are well known ticket agents, and the cause of the difficulty grew out of a dispute over railroad matters. Neither of the contestants was badly hurt.

—Mr. Alf. Ford, of Atlanta, Ga., was in our city last week. We had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and found him a cultivated gentleman of pleasant manners and agreeable conversation. Mr. Ford deals in California wines and brandies of standard quality, and we are assured that parties wishing wines or brandy in any quantity can have them shipped direct from the vineyard, in Napa Valley, California, at grower's prices, at any time, without waiting for the agent's visit.—Newberry (South Carolina) News.

MICKELBERRY & SIMS
Offer to the trade a heavy stock of CORN, OATS, HAY, BRAN, FLOUR, BACON, SHOULDERS and HAMS. Also, a heavy stock of
Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Cocoanuts,
California Pears, Lemons, Choice Eastern Rose Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, etc.
Our Grain, Hay, Flour, Bran, and in fact most of our stock was bought before the late advances, hence we can afford to offer inducements. Call to see us or send your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MICKELBERRY & SIMS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Fruit and Produce Dealers.
528 nov19—d2t 3dor4th col near top

MRS. POTTS IN TROUBLE.

The Pedestrienne Attempts Suicide After Writing a Letter to the Newspapers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1879.—At a late hour last evening the police officer on duty at the New York junction observed a woman who was acting in a strange manner a short distance up the railway. She was standing in the middle of the track, apparently indifferent to the fact that a train was due. The officer finally concluded to address her, and after some difficulty found that she was Mrs. Potts, the woman who recently walked from Philadelphia to New Orleans and back. She stated frankly to the officer that she had come to that place with the intention of throwing herself before the coming train. The reason assigned for the act was the refusal of certain persons in Philadelphia, who, she alleged, had promised to pay her $5,000 if she completed the walk in a specified time, to pay her the money that she had earned. She said she was discouraged and desired to die. The officer took Mrs. Potts to the station house, and a search of her pockets revealed the following letters:

To the Baltimore American, Philadelphia Times, New York Herald, Charlotte Observer, N. C.; Atlanta Constitution, Ga.; New Orleans Times, N. O.:—November 12, 1879—4:30 p.m.—Dear Editors: I am about to do a rash act, which I hope the world will forgive me for doing. It is nearly five weeks since I returned to Philadelphia from my southern tour. I stopped at the Alleghany house, on my return, until last Saturday. I was in debt for one week's board, and I was politely told by the proprietor that I could stay no longer. On Sunday I stated my case to Mrs. Thompson. She gave me one dollar and told me to go to the Women's Christian association, on Seventh street, and get employment and lodging. On Thursday morning I went, but the clerk of the employment bureau sneered at me when I told her who I was, and she said she could not find me any employment without reference. I went away in search of employment, but no intelligence office would give me employment unless I paid them. I did not want to give them my dollar for I knew unless I got employment that day I would have no money to get anything to eat nor nowhere to stay. After walking all day to 3 o'clock p.m. I asked a policeman what he could do for me. He sent me to the matron at No. 19 Clinton street. I told her who I was, and that I wanted employment. she sneered at me and said that she could do nothing for me. then went back to the Women's Christian association and gave forty five cents for supper, lodging and breakfast, what they charge. Yesterday morning I went to the employment office, No. 34 south Seventh street, and gave the agent fifty cents, with the understanding that he was to return it at night unless he got me a situation during the day. I was not successful, therefore he returned the fifty cents, and I went to the Women's Christian association last night and stayed, returned to the office, No. 34 Seventh street this morning, hoping the agent would get me something to do, but he did not, and I left about half past two p. m., and walked out near the Germantown junction and sat down on the stoop of an empty house to write this. My valise is held for board bill at the American hotel in Baltimore, with my notes in it that I intended to write my book. I have a trunk at No. 204 East Twenty-seventh street, New York, and I have some things at the Alleghany house; but what are they to me? for I have come out here to lay my head down on the railroad tracks to-night to be run over. I am in hopes this will be found in my pocket and published in all the above mentioned papers, when I am dead. I want my body given to the medical students in Philadelphia. I am perfectly sane, but I have nothing to live on nor nothing to live for. So good-by to the world. MRS. MATTIE POTTS.

P. S.—I have no friends nor relatives; am a native of North Carolina. Lived at New York city for nine years.

Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Mattie Potts, the unfortunate pedestrienne, who, when found wandering near the Germantown junction on Wednesday night, declared her intention of throwing herself under a train, has fallen into the hands of sympathetic people, who have provided her with quarters and have obtained the promise of a situation for her in a store on Arch street. They are also collecting money for the impoverished woman. She has related some of her life history, from which it appears that she contracted an unfortunate marriage, her husband being a dissipated fellow, who died three years ago, in New York after the birth of three children. She had employment afterwards in a suit store, and was thrown into the pedestrian business afterwards as an alternative against starvation in the fall of 1878 by the failure of her employers. She afterwards nursed other female walkers, and appears by her own statement to have been several times the victim of too much confidence in the managers of such affairs.

Down With the Attempt at Monopoly.

To the Public:

Mr. Chas. T. Logan, representing Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, has kindly warned the public against the use of an AUTOGRAPH, in an article recently published headed "A Last Warning."

We give Mr. Logan entire credit for sincerity in his article and only regret that his judgment has been misled by the representations of Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co. He will certainly, in time, discover that he has been mistaken.

Some month or so since his principals, Avery, Rand & Co., issued a similar warning in the Charleston and Savannah papers (and perhaps others) claiming a patent on the Lithogram, under a so-called Jacobs patent. Jacobs had a Canadian patent (where the law is very loose) and applied for one in the United States about the same time as eight other parties, all making lithograms under the German recipe, but it has not been granted and cannot be, and if granted cannot be sustained by the courts.

Failing in this, they have another method of securing a monopoly and the privilege of making the people pay two prices for R., A. & Co.'s enrichment. They have now discovered that some old patent has claims which they think can be made to cover this invention. We have carefully read over the claims of said patent No. 159,166 and find it based on entirely different principles, omits an essential ingredient and does not cover the principle or material of the autograph. We are only surprised that a sensible house like R., A. & Co. can think it has any bearing on the lithogram. But "a drowning man catches at a straw." This patent antedates the publication of the German recipe, and so evades the fatal difficulty of Mr. Jacobs's application for a patent. But it will not do.

We have no desire to infringe on any one's right, and if we are wrong will be ready to make Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co. due restitution. But we have no intention of allowing them to interfere with our rights. We have considered the matter most fully and are satisfied that we—in common with at least eight other manufacturers, have a perfect right to make tablets which we sell as autographs—and we intend to continue to give the public an article better suited to the southern climate than any made north (the lithogram included) and at half the price of the lithogram. We are satisfied with a reasonable profit and if Rand, Avery & Co. had been, they would not have tempted us to quit the business.

We will give our customers full protection.

Mr. A. C. Briscoe, Atlanta, Ga., is our agent for northern Georgia and will be pleased to fill orders.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,
Manufacturers of the "Autograph," Charleston, S. C. 527 nov19-d2t wed fri

An Elegant Affair.

Last night, at the residence of Judge Perino Brown, on Peachtree street, occurred one of the social events of the season. It was a celebration of the twenty-second birthday of Mr. Herbert H. Brown, one of the leaders in Atlanta society and one of the most elegant gentlemen in the city. The guests assembled about 9 o'clock and the hospitable mansion glowed with a warm welcome for all. The pleasures of the evening began on the very threshold and ended only when it was left with the regret that the hours were not as long as they were precious. The dancing was interrupted by a superb supper which gladdened the material man while a hundred more spiritueile pleasures ministered to his ethereal nature.

The evening was one never to be forgotten, and the golden wishes for the future success and happiness of the young host which his guests left last night will, we are sure, be fulfilled in their best expectations.

Church Resolutions.

Whereas, Rev. H. C. Hornady, our former pastor, having received and accepted a call to the Third Baptist church, Atlanta;

Resolved, That while he has felt that God has directed his feet to a new and larger field of labor, yet we reluctantly submit to severing the strong ties that have both so indissolubly woven during the past six years of his pastorate with us.

Often have our hearts been edified and our spiritual strength renewed under his earnest and melting strains of the glorious gospel of our Blessed Redeemer.

Under his pastorate the waste places of our Zion have been built up and many of our sons and daughters brought to a glorious knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

We feel that both as a teacher and pastor Brother Hornady has few equals and no superiors in the denomination, and consider our Atlanta brethren fortunate in securing his services.

Respectfully submitted
T. A. BARNES,
F. M. BEATTY,
G. W. BERNER,
Committee.

MICKELBERRY & SIMS
Offer to the trade a heavy stock of CORN, OATS, HAY, BRAN, FLOUR, BACON, SHOULDERS and HAMS. Also, a heavy stock of
Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Cocoanuts,
California Pears, Lemons, Choice Eastern Rose Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, etc.
Our Grain, Hay, Flour, Bran, and in fact most of our stock was bought before the late advances, hence we can afford to offer inducements. Call to see us or send your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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528 nov19—d2t 3dor4th col near top

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THE NEW SIXES.

How They are Taking—Mr. James's Opinion on Their Desirability.

The experiment of issuing 6 per cent bonds to fund a floating debt of $385,000, which was pressing on the city of Atlanta was, to say the least, daring. This experiment was made possible by a recent act of the legislature which so far relaxed the strong restrictions of the charter as to allow. The matter then lay in the hands of the council, and after that it fell to the charge of the finance committee, of which Mr. W. H. Patterson is the chairman. Young as he is Mr. Patterson has made a superb reputation as a financier and Mayor Calhoun displayed good judgment in placing him at the head of that committe which was to manage one of the most important interests of the city. The 6 six per cent. bonds were ordered. Their friends justly agreed that if the state could float 4 per cent. bonds the city with a credit as good as any state, and with a charter which prevented the possibility of loss to its creditors could certainly float a 6 per cent. bond.

The result has proven that their conjectures were not without foundation. The bonds were ordered and they had not been here one day before Mr. Patterson sold $16,000 worth of them. He is now in New York city making important financial negotiations for the city relative to these bonds. They have been placed for sale in the hands of Mr. John H. James, banker; Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, city treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Patterson, chairman of the finance committee of the general council.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called on Mr. James and asked how the sale of the bonds was progressing. He replied in his usually affable manner:

"Oh, very well, indeed. Over $20,000 of them have already been sold and the public hardly know they are on the market. I have a great faith in these bonds. They are going to sell."

Reporter—Do you think the whole issue can be disposed of easily?

Mr. James—You can say that I think they will all sell. There is no doubt about it. The investment is such as will attract capital.

Mr. James is a financier of acknowledged shrewdness, and we went away much encouraged by his favorable opinion. We find, however, that the majority of our shrewd business men think he is right, and are ready to back the new sixes. As to their sale there is really no question. It may take some little time to float $385,000 worth of them, but they are all going sure.

A Curious Case.

Yesterday a reporter learned the following facts about a very curious case: A white man name Parish engaged a negro man named Frank Harris to remove his household goods and wife from Atlanta to a place a few miles below Stone Mountain. Frank was paid two dollars for his services. When the negro reached his destination with the goods and the woman, he was arrested by a man named Pounds and several other parties and carried to Stone Mountain, where he was tried by a justice of the peace on a warrant charging him with having used insulting language to the woman. He was convicted and told he must pay a fine of seventy-five dollars, or go to the chain gang for twelve months The negro gave the justice a note for eighty dollars and was immediately released. He returned to Atlanta and was on yesterday arrested on a warrant sworn out by Parish charging him with larceny, because a bottle of wine and a shoulder of meat were found near the place where he delivered the goods. The warrant was sworn out before Justice Butt but the case was not tried, but settled in the following remarkable manner: Jerry Harris, the brother of Frank Harris, the prisoner, came forward and together they made a deed to a piece of property worth $150 and turned it over to Mr. Parish, in consideration of which conveyance the said Parish at once withdrew the warrant and Frank was remanded to liberty. The reporter simply gives the facts in this curious case to show how funny the law sometimes works.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
November 18, 1879.

Rome circuit	16	Cherokee circuit	8
Augusta circuit	20	Middle circuit	4
Ocmulgee circuit	17	Brunswick circuit	8
Eastern circuit	23	Northern circuit	11
Atlanta circuit	47		184

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Puryear vs. The State. Misdemeanor, from Walker. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Noyes vs. Ray. Complaint, from Polk. Argued. Blance & King; E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 3. Sparks vs. Noyes. Complaint for land, from Polk. Argued. Ivy F. Thomson; M. M. Tidwell, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Blance & King; E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

Nos. 6 and 17. Georgia and Alabama Steamboat Company vs. McCartney & Ayers Same vs. Pacific Guano Company. Case, from Floyd. Dabney & Fouche; Forsyth & Hoskinson; D. S. Printup, for plaintiff in error. C. Rowell, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Forsyth, court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. ALEX. S. ERWIN, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at the usual hour yesterday morning, with Hon. Alex. S. Erwin on the bench, and during the day's session transacted the following business:

Elizabeth Smith, vs Henry P. Farrow. Verdict for the plaintiff for $50.

Flora A. Reeve vs. M. R. Reeve. Libel for divorce. Service ordered through the medium of public print.

W. H. Harville, administrator of the estate of Celia A. Smith, deceased, vs. John M. Smith. Settled by plaintiff paying costs.

Potts vs. Winters. Evidence and argument concluded and case given to the jury, who had not found a verdict up to the hour of adjournment.

TRIAL CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Morris vs. Gregg et al.
Fry vs. Cox & Hill claimants.
Jackson vs. Markham.
Jones vs. P. & A. life insurance company.
Smith vs. Wilson.
Jackson vs. Smith.
Humphries vs. Humphries.
Stephens & Flynn vs. Fowler et al.
Mapp vs. Chaney & Co.
Ward vs. Payne administrator.

The Equitable Life.

In another column appears an advertisement of the Equitable life assurance society of the United States, of which Joseph H. Morgan is the resident agent. This institution is without doubt one of the staunchest of its kind in the United States. Being a perfectly safe institution, it is consequently doing a very extensive business where it is represented. The "Tontine savings fund policy," now issued by this society, has been in successful operation for the past ten years, and the system is becoming daily more popular.

Major Morgan, the resident agent, has his office at the opera-house with Mr. L. DeGive. He will be found at all times both courteous and polite to those seeking information from him. To the public we cheerfully recommend the Equitable life assurance society of the United States, as a safe institution and one that is deserving of unlimited patronage.

The Telephone Case.

Nothing transpired yesterday in the telephone case, which is fast growing famous. The civil suit is still pending and over it a lively fight may be anticipated. We learn that Mr. Wrenn sued out the warrant for wrongful appropriation of money by Mr. Jeffries, the superintendent, personally and not as the representative of the Atlanta stockholders in the telephone exchange. There may yet be fun in this case.

The Library Fair.

The fair committee of the Y. M. L. A. and a number of ladies met in the ladies parlor at the library rooms on yesterday at four o'clock, to fix upon a time for the opening of the library fair. Upon motion of Mr. Brown, the 15th of January, 1880, was decided upon as a suitable time for the holding of the fair.

The committee on advertising will meet at the library on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Moved to Atlanta.

Mr. Dorsey, late of the Paygetteville bar, has moved to Atlanta to practice law. He has bought a home in the city and will henceforth be an Atlanta man. He will we learn enter the Atlanta practice in partnership with Judge Wright. Mr. Dorsey is a lawyer of fine attainments and we cheerfully recommend him to the people of this city.

The Catholic Library.

The meeting of the Catholic library association last night was well attended. The new officers and directors were duly installed into office, and a number of gentlemen made remarks, all showing a deep interest in the library work.

The Rising River.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—There was a general movement among the steamers in the Ohio river yesterday, preparing for a rise in the river, which is beginning at Pittsburg. A New Orleans packet expects to get away Thursday.

THE JEWISH FAIR

Last Night, and Great Success.

The Jewish fair, which has been going on at Concordia hall during the past week, closed last night. It has been largely attended night after night, and on the concluding night the crowd was larger and more brilliant than on any preceding evening. The fair has been a source of much social enjoyment to the hundreds who have thronged it nightly, and has also been a great financial success, the net proceeds from it being about $3,000.

Some very handsome articles were contested for and on the last two nights the counting of the votes and declaring the winners gave rise to much excitement.

The Brussels carpet and the Air-Line ticket to New York were both won by Mrs. D. Strauss. Mr. J. W. Hughes got the walnut sideboard, Mr. Ransford the walnut secretary. The 1,000 mile railroad ticket will be punched in the presence of Mr. Benjamin. The mystic green silk dress will grace the form of Miss Amelia Eichberg. The basket of champagne will be taken by Mr. Kutz; the library table by Mr. Thaumell. Miss Hattie Rhader won the silver toilet set; Mr. Dewald the silver clock; Mr. Zucker the big cake. The $500 United States bond, No. 964, found its way to the pocket of Mr. Lang, of Rome, Ga. The ladies' gold watch and chain will be worn by Miss Ida Cooke. Mr. John Swift won a gold watch and chain. The lovely diamond earrings glitter upon Miss Silverman. The very close contest between Mr. Bud Mitchell and Mr. Hartman for a handsome gold watch and chain was decided at a late hour last night in favor of the latter gentleman.

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

That is What Ill Did at the Temperance Meeting Last Night.

Last night Mr. John W. Drew held another of his temperance meetings at the capitol. There was a good attendance and deeper interest than ever was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Drew spoke earnestly of personal example as applied to matters of temperance. His remarks were in excellent taste and were forcible to an unusual degree. Short talks were made by Judge Wright, Charles Guilford and Wm. G. Newman, all of whom wasted no words, but spoke directly to the point. The pledge was signed by 111 persons, making a total of 382 signers in Atlanta. The work is evidently taking a strong hold here. Mr. Drew is an active worker who never thinks of failure. His heart is in this work and he is making it tell in Atlanta. Among the signers he has procured here are men who have been hard drinkers for years. In this noble work he deserves sympathy and active aid. The meetings will continue from night to night, opening at 7½ o'clock at the capitol. The ladies especially are urged to come and help as only they can. It can be best pushed forward by them, and they should feel its importance, as they suffer most from the evils it seeks to correct.

THE FAMOUS GERMAN CARP.

The Arrival of Several Cars of These Fine Table Fish.

On yesterday by the 12 o'clock Air-Line train, Mr. Newton Simmons, of the staff of Professor Baird, the United States fish commissioner, reached this city, bringing with him 500 of the famous German carp, the newly introduced fish of which so much has been written.

These fish were imported from Germany, or rather were hatched from imported fish in Washington, and are the best pond fish in the world. They are entirely different from the English carp with which American waters are acquainted. They grow rapidly and when grown weigh five to six pounds. They are as large as shad but of different shape. They resemble a gigantic perch or a slightly enlarged pompano more than anything else. As a table fish they are pronounced by connoisseurs unequaled. The meat is rich, delicate of delicious flavor, and free from bones. The flesh peels the main back bone as in a perch.

There are few fishes that breed so rapidly. A single pair will fill a pond with swarms in a year or two, and they thrive wonderfully in still waters. They deposit their eggs on the grass that grows in the pond, and are hardy, healthy and active. They feed on bread, and can live when obliged to on the grass that is grown in the edge of the ponds. Indeed, about all that is needed is too see that the carp have an abundance of grass and are fed occasionally. It is, of course, much best to breed them regularly. They cannot take care of themselves in ponds where trout or other game fish are bred, as these fish eat their eggs, which are deposited on the blades of grass. The commissioner will not, therefore, issue these fish to parties who have trout or game fish in their ponds, as they cannot thrive under such circumstances.

Georgia is complimented in having the fourth shipment of 500 carp sent out by the commissioner at Washington, although hundreds of applications have been made. Those parties desiring these fish will apply at once. Of course they will have to pay expenses of shipping. There is no charge for the fish. We shall be proud to see them put in the ponds throughout Georgia and feel sure that they will prove satisfactory. They will furnish no sport, however, as we understand they will not bite at a hook.

"How Long Have I to Live?"

Harper's Bazar.

It is not every one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough, it is the belief of most persons that their lives will be exceptionally lengthy. However, life-assurance companies are aware of the credulous weaknesses of those whose lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of exceptancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of these well-authenticated tables in use among London assurance companies, showing the average length of life at various ages. In the first column we have the present ages of persons of average health, and in the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of an assurance office, and gather from their table the number of years they will give us to live. This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of the average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman:

Age.	More years to live.
1	30
10	51
20	41
30	34
40	28
50	21
60	14
70	9
80	4

Our readers will easily gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of average ages, may reasonably be expected to extend.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—R. P. Sibley, of Augusta, is in the city.

—A. L. Leman, of Macon, was in the city yesterday.

—B. M. Blackburn, of the Madisonian, is in the city.

—Henry R. Harris, jr., of Greenville, is in the city.

—L. L. McCleskey, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday.

—D. T. Clement, of Rome, was in the city yesterday.

—Nesbit Smith, of Athens, is visiting Atlanta.

—A. W. Stevens and wife of Mayfield is in the city.

—A. W. Post, of Newnan, was in the city yesterday.

—J. J. Harper and wife, of Zebulon were in Atlanta yesterday.

—H. C. Smith, of Cedartown, is in the city.

—C. A. Evans, of Rome, was in the city yesterday.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—A complete change took place in the weather yesterday.

—Mrs. Oates comes Saturday night, and appears at the opera house in the dual character of Giroflé-Girofla.

—The case of Nat Anderson, charged with the killing of Ed. Brown, is set for trial in the superior court Monday next before Judge Hillyer.

—The expenses of running the public schools agitate the city council more than ever. The appropriation fits the necessities of the enterprise about the same as a No. 3 shoe fits a No. 5 foot.

—A couple of pork stiffs decorate the entrance of a restaurant near THE CONSTITUTION. They look so life-like that one would suppose that they were nailed down to keep them from walking off.

Large lot New Fringes and Pasmentory of new designs. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
nov19—d2t

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Egyptian Finances—Russia's Advices to Turkey.

ALEXANDRIA, November 18.—The Moniteur Egyptien publishes a decree recognizing the functions of the Anglo-French comptrollers-general and declaring domains pledged to secure Rothschild's loan free from seizure. The English and French comptrollers-general rank as ministers and they are irremovable without the consent of their respective governments. Their functions respecting the Egyptian debt give them absolute control of the proceedings of the Rothchild loan, which will be applied exclusively to the liquidation of the floating debt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 18.—The spinning mills of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have begun work on full time, having been working on short time for nearly two years. The linen trade has also improved so much that all power loom factories are now in motion, which has not been the case for three years.

The former confederate cruiser, Shenandoah, has sunk off the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belongs to the sultan of Zanzibar.

The Post this morning, on official authority, denies that England's ultimatum was sent to the porte; denies that the channel fleet was ordered to be in readiness to proceed from Malta to the Turkish waters in four days; denies that England demanded from Turkey the cession of a port in the Black sea, and denies that the league of the Balkan provinces had been formed.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 18.—A Berlin dispatch says: "Russia has advised Turkey to ask all the signatories to the treaty of 1856, to dispatch the squadrons to Dardanells in case the English fleet enters the straits. The whole of the St. Petersburg press is violent in its tone on the question.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Moscow committee on the volunteer cruisers has called a meeting to discuss the ways and means for raising a fresh subscription for the construction of cruisers in view of the state of Russia's relations with England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 18.—The Cuban senators and members of the chamber of deputies have resolved to support the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba in the form in which it was proposed by the government.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 18.—M. Lepere, minister of the interior, has issued a circular to the prefects calling attention to the omission of the priests to pray for the safety of the republic. He wished to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

TURKEY.

LONDON, November 18.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Reuter telegram company says the sultan has appointed Baker Pasha as a special representative to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. Baker Pasha leaves Constantinople in the course of a week to assume his new duties.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, November 18.—The Hofors Hammarby company has failed. Liabilities 7,000,000 crowns.

ITALY.

ROME, November 18.—Signor Cairote, the Italian premier, has placed the resignation of the whole cabinet in the hands of the king.

MR. A. C. P. DODGE.

His Work in the Development of South Georgia.

We had the pleasure of a call on yesterday from Mr. A. C. P. Dodge, the only son of the Hon. W. E Dodge, of New York.

Mr. Dodge has been spending the summer in the Adirondacks and eastern resorts, and has now returned to his home in Eastman where he will prosecute his business.

Mr. Dodge has been for years a resident of Georgia, and it is doubtful if there is any man who can be named who has done so much as he for the development of the timber regions of this state. He has made large investments, has conducted important enterprises, and built up the town of Eastman, and has always been liberal, energetic and sagacious. Mr. Dodge has great ideas as to the importance of the timber district of south Georgia. He says that they are the cheapest timber lands on the continent and the only cheap lands that are available. He has priced large tracts in Canada, Michigan, and elsewhere, and finds none that can be had so cheaply, or utilized at such profit as the lands of south Georgia. He is clearing away large tracts, and is preparing to settle the lands up as he gets them ready for cultivation. He is now arranging with a colony of Swedes to come south and take up their quarters in some of his newly cleared fields. We have little doubt that the tide once started to that region it will rapidly swell to imposing proportions. Mr Dodge is very much interested in the lease of the Macon and Brunswick road, and called on the governor yesterday to give some points that had come into his possession.

—Kandahar, the terminus of the projected Anglo-Afghan railway, and the actual capital of Afghanistan from 1752 to 1774, will make an admirable site for a standing camp, should the British occupation be a permanent one. Situated on the Urgundab river, among a well-watered plain, sheltered by high hills on the northeast, it is one of the healthiest as well as the most commanding points in the whole country. On its north side lies the Hissar, (citadel), a strong fort surrounded by high walls, from which the town spreads out like a fan. Close to the citadel stands the great Mosque, an imposing building with a fine central dome and four tall minarets, one at each corner. In front of this is the market place, filled with reed-thatched booths, and swarming with all races, from the slim, white-robed Hindu to the gaunt Ulbeg in his black sheep skin cap. The general panorama is not like that of Samarcand, though much less picturesque. On a steep ridge, two miles north of the city, stands an ancient hill-fort, now in ruins. The distance to Kabul, via the Khurum Pass and Ghuani, is 220 miles.

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